The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

The Special River Appropriation Bill Passed in the Senate.

Mr. Trumbull's Civil Service Reform Bill Further Considered.

Cincinnati Men have a Hearing on the Bridge Question.

General Parker's Reply to the Charges of Fraud in the Indian Bureau.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORTON ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Trumbull's civil service reform bill, which is now amended by its author so as to enable it to preserve the independence of the different departments of the government, absorbed the entire afternoon in the Senate. In its discussion Mr. Morton opposed this bill, although in the course of his remarks he took occasion to announce himself in favor of the general principles of civil service reform. His speech was listened to with great attention, and it was the general impression that he thoroughly exhausted the arguments on that side of the question. His allusions to ex-Secretary Cox were not at all complimentary, and he severely criticised those who cultivate the habit of speaking of politicians in a contemptible manner. It was his firm belief that politicians are not more corrupt now than formerly, or than they would continue to be until some radical change had been made in human nature itself. He also affirmed that the way in which the departments here were managed had been grossly misrepresented, and that the people of the country had been given no less alarm over false statements of extravagant expenditures. Further consideration of the bill was postponed until next week, in order to give other Senators an opportunity to be heard. Those who have announced themselves as having speeches ready on this bill are Senators Wilson, Schurz, Patterson, and Edmunds. The indications are that numerous amendments will be forthcoming when the time comes to a vote upon it.

MEETING OF THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

The members of the Peace Commission to the Indians are in the city, and have ready, for presentation to the President, their report, which will be a full and thorough treatment of the topics they were instructed to investigate. They will have a meeting to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, to which some leading representatives of each of the missionary organizations of the country have been invited, when the condition of the Indians, and their relations to the civilized and Christian population of the country, will be considered. The following distinguished gentlemen are expected to be present: Rev. Mr. Spaulding, thirty years a missionary to the Nezperces Indians; Father DeSmet, Roman Catholic; Dr. Bellows, or in his absence, Dr. Lowe, of Boston, Secretary of the Unitarian Society; Dr. Lowry, of the Presbyterian Board; S. B. Treat, of the A. B. C. F. M.; Dr. Ferris, of the Reformed Church; Dr. Ferris and Dr. Durbin, Secretaries of the Methodist Episcopal Board; Dr. Twining, of the Episcopal Church; Dr. Whipple, of the American Missionary Association; Dr. Butler, of the Lutheran Church, Washington; Benjamin Tatmer, of the Orthodox Friends; Samuel Townsend, of the Hicksite Friends. Commissioner Parker, of the Indian Bureau, is also expected to be present. It is hoped this meeting will result in quickening the interest of the Christian community in the work of improving the condition of the aboriginal race.

THE BRIDGE QUESTION.

A delegation of citizens, merchants, steamboat men, coal dealers, and others, from Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, had a hearing before the House Committee on Commerce this morning in regard to the general subject of bridging Western rivers, and particularly the present condition of those structures over the Ohio. On the committee being called to order, the Chairman stated that the representatives of railroad interests could not be here till Tuesday next, and asked a postponement. To this Mr. Richard Smith replied that the delegation present represented the people, and the railroad companies had had ample time to prepare, and besides, their purpose was to secure delay. Further, there were a number of practical steamboat men here ready to answer the questions of the committee, and who could not remain till next week. It was then agreed to give a partial hearing to the delegation, and inform the railroad men that a final hearing would be postponed till Tuesday next, but not longer. Ex-Attorney General Speed was present, this morning, as attorney for the railroads, and Stanley Matthews and General Cox, of Cincinnati, are expected, in the same interest, next week. The delegation named at the meeting last night appointed Richard Smith, of Ohio, and Colonel Kerr, of Pittsburgh, to present the case before the committee. Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, laid before the committee his own bill on the subject of bridges, the late report of the Board of Engineers on the matter, a petition of 600 merchants and manufacturers of Cincinnati against a low bridge, and then introduced the Cincinnati delegation to the committee. General Negley introduced the Pittsburgh delegation. Neither of these gentlemen, in presenting their constituents, committed himself on the merits of the question they were to urge. Richard Smith opened the question to the committee, and referred to the fact that a delegation had just had a hearing that was asking for a large government subsidy to promote the interests of commerce with foreign nations, while the delegation now before them only asked to be protected by simply a law against railroad companies, that were seeking to destroy the great commercial interests of the interior. He went on to say that the Newport bridge, in the modification of which Cincinnati was especially interested, was conceived and carried on by fraud, and called the attention of the committee to the report of the Board of Engineers, the evidence accompanying which showed that the bridge company had violated its promises and had obtained the passage of the law by misrepresentation, and had deceived the river men in their compromise. It had been asserted that the river interests were opposed to bridges. This was not true, as was shown by the fact that the people of Cincinnati were now applicants before Congress for another bridge for a road to connect them with the South. They however, expected to build only 500 feet span and 100 feet above low water. Mr. Smith pointed out the difficulty to navigators caused by the Newport bridge, and the impossibility of navigation at a high stage of water. He also presented the statistics of the commerce of the river, and increased cost of coal and other products transported, on account of the obstruction of the bridges. The whole question was really narrowed down to whether Congress would suffer a personal tax on half the people of the United States, in order that a single wealthy railroad corporation might be saved four hundred thousand dollars in constructing a bridge over the Ohio. The committee, at this point, adjourned till to-morrow, when Mr. Smith will conclude, and be followed by Colonel Kerr. Mr. Stevenson has given his whole attention to the matter. The delegation seems inclined to the opinion that his colleague, General Strader, must have been out observing the wind and weather, as he has not appeared on the scene.

FUNERAL OF JOHN COVODE.

The Congressional delegation appointed to attend the funeral of the late John Covode will leave to-morrow evening for Lockport. A special car will be furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad for the occasion.

THE HOUSE POSTMASTERSHIP.

Cyril Hawkins, of Ohio, long connected with the document room of the House, will be urged by many Western members as their candidate for Postmaster of the next Congress. The thorough acquaintance of members with Mr. Hawkins forms the strongest element in his case.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION

will leave Monday. Hon. Wade is President, and Andrew White, President of Cornell University, is one of the members. Bishop Simpson declined. An acceptance of a third person in his place cannot be learned up to the present. The intention of hurrying the investigation, with a view of pressing the matter further before the present Congress, appears to have been abandoned. Mr. Wade had no communication with the President upon the merits of the question previous to his appointment, and has not committed himself in any way. Mr. Wade says the commission will take ample time to do the work committed to them in a thorough manner. The appointment of Mr. [illegible] is considered by all parties as a fair and [illegible]. General Sigel has definitely [illegible] the position of Secretary to the commission. The President, to-day, sent for Frederick Douglass, and invited him to accompany the party as an independent observer. The probabilities are that he will accept.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The officers of the Union Pacific Railroad here received despatches to-day to the effect that the snow sheds and new fences were working admirably, and that the express trains had not missed a single connection at either terminus, although up to this time there had been eleven [illegible] snow storms.

CONFIRMATION POSTPONED.

In executive session to-day, after considerable debate, the confirmation of Admiral Porter was postponed for the present by an affirmative vote [illegible].

APPROPRIATION.

Through special attention, Senator Morton's House bill, appropriating $100,000 for continuing the work on the Louisville Canal and DesMoines Rapids, was taken up in the Senate, to-day, and passed, with slight opposition. It was subsequently enrolled and signed in each house, and will be before the President to-morrow.

THE INDIAN BUREAU FRAUDS.

Commissioner Ely S. Parker, of the Indian Bureau, has prepared a reply to the charges of fraud in the conduct of Indian affairs, made public some weeks ago in a report of Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia. The charges, as will be remembered, relate chiefly to contracts entered into for beef and flour, and transportation of these goods to points on the Missouri River, principally for the Sioux, of Dakota. The Commissioner says it is necessary to a fair understanding of the case to say that these Indians were among the wildest [illegible] ... to which have been committed [illegible] ... expenditure of two millions of dollars

for the year ending July 11, 1870. For more than eighteen months these Indians had been thus managed and petted. Nothing but the food and clothing furnished by government prevented them from going on the war-path. If these supplies should cease even temporarily, they would, doubtless, at once return to a depredatory course of life, and this was the situation last June, when it became a matter of doubt whether Congress would pass the Indian Appropriation bill before July 1, when existing arrangements with the Commissary Department of the army for supplies would terminate. In May and June, 1870, when Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and other Sioux Chiefs came to Washington, they were assured that, if they remained on the reservation and preserved peace, they would be clothed and fed; but they complained that both food and clothing had heretofore been insufficient. While, owing to the uncertainty about appropriations, no promises were made, it was confidently believed that unless supplies were furnished, the horrors of an Indian war were unavoidable. The Indian agents then in Washington were positive in their assertions that such would be the result of failure. The Indian Office felt that the country demanded peace and security on the frontier. To obtain subsistence for the Sioux alone required time. They demanded the fulfillment of the treaty obligations, but up to June 12, no Indian appropriations had been passed by Congress. It became necessary to find some responsible person who could furnish supplies within the limited time and take the risk of an appropriation for payment being passed. Parker selected Mr. Bosler, who had experience in furnishing supplies to the frontier army posts, had had dealings with the Peace Commissioners, and was acquainted with the difficulties to be overcome. He executed the contract in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Bureau. An abundance of good provisions was promptly supplied, the Indians were satisfied, and a war averted. With reference to the allegation that the prices paid for beef and flour were too high, the Commissioner says that, with the information his office then possessed, they did not seem so. He then notes the prices paid at other times by other persons to support his position; the following among others: The preceding year General Harney, acting under the sanction of the Peace Commission, paid 19-20 cents per pound gross weight for beef to feed the same Indians. In 1867 the Peace Commission paid for flour $8 per one hundred pounds. In 1868 the Indian Commissioner, Taylor, paid $6.50 per hundred pounds delivered at the Ponca and Yankton Agencies, $9 at Crow Creek, $11 at Fort Sully, near which the Cheyenne Agency is now, and $12.50 at Fort Rice, near which is the Grand River Agency. General Harney had paid 11 cents a pound for flour, delivered at the Whetstone Agency. The Commissary Department was paying, last summer, $8.83 per 100 pounds, or thereabouts. The contractors had a brief space of time in which to work, and were obliged to risk $550,000 upon the contingency of a future appropriation, and while other contracts and purchases in the same locality are presented as giving a scale of prices, this purchase is submitted without hesitation to their test. It should be borne in mind that, in the main, they were made upon contracting parties who had funds in hand. The trouble about short weight at the Cheyenne Agency is explained by the fact that the scales were out of order, and the weight was decided by the judgment of experts in a manner common to frontier posts, but there was no suspicion of fraud. The Commissioner says the high rates paid for transportation are not evidence of fraud. Nearly all the Indian freight, consisting of annuity goods and some other supplies, reached Sioux City in October, when the navigation of the Upper Missouri had nearly ceased on account of low water and the approaching cold weather, and made the best terms possible with responsible parties running boats on the upper river to insure the certain delivery of freight. The Commissioner thinks the prices were reasonable, as compared with those paid in former years, or those paid by the army in the fall months of the past year. Respecting the allegation that Captain Poole, their agent at the Whetstone Agency, refused to receive cattle because he had an abundant supply, the Commissioner says that Captain Poole, while in Washington with Spotted Tail, repeatedly said he should be out of supplies by July 1, and his representations had great weight in controlling the action of the Indian Bureau. Upon returning he repeated his request for supplies by telegraph ...

[illegible]

ing the Secretary of the Interior to increase one hundred per cent the compensation of Assistant United States Marshals in States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH LEGISLATION.

The Senate occupied some time in discussing the House resolution for a joint committee on ocean telegraph legislation. During the discussion Mr. SUMNER produced a letter from a member of the House stating the reason why it would not be expedient for the Senate to proceed with the matter to-day.

The letter was objected to by Mr. WILLIAMS, as a violation of the rule to maintain the independence of each house prohibiting either by being influenced by the action of the other.

The objection was sustained by the VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. NYE appealed to his friend, Mr. Sumner, to let something come up in the Senate for once, without his (Sumner's) introducing a letter on the subject. (Laughter).

Mr. SUMNER replied that his letter was not an anonymous one this time. [Renewed laughter.]

A motion of Mr. MORRILL to table the subject failed—23 to 21—when it was laid over till the next morning hour.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered by Mr. RAMSEY, calling on the Postmaster General for any information he may have in reference to the amount of free mail matter transmitted through the mails. Adopted.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON—Desiring the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what States have fully paid their respective portions of the direct tax levied by act of Congress in August, 1861; what States and Territories have failed, the amounts due, the reasons why payment has not been made, and what efforts are being made with a view to the collection of said tax; also whether the accounts of boards of direct tax Commissioners appointed under the act of 1862 have been adjusted, and what is the condition of the property in several States lately in insurrection, which under the operation of the act of 1862 and amendatory acts has come into the possession of the United States. Adopted.

Mr. EDMUNDS presented and had read a remonstrance of Mrs. Gen. Sherman and one thousand other ladies against female suffrage, the remonstrance including a number of wives of Senators and Representatives and prominent men in professional life throughout the country.

RIVER APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House joint resolution appropriating $250,000 for continuing the work of the Louisville and Portland Canal, and $144,000 for the completion of the DesMoines Rapids was received from the House.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to refer to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HARLAN spoke of the importance of the immediate appropriation for the DesMoines Rapids, and stated that if the embankment was not re-propped at once spring freshets would wash it away.

Messrs. SHERMAN, HOWELL, MORTON and KELLOGG favored the immediate passage of the appropriation, when Mr. CHANDLER'S motion was rejected, and the joint resolution passed.

CLAIMS.

On motion, the House bill for a commission to investigate the claims arising from depredations committed by the or upon Indians in Kansas, was considered.

Mr. ROSS explained that the bill did not contemplate the expenditure of money, but required a report to be submitted before a dollar was paid out.

The bill passed as amended to extend to Nebraska.

TRUMBULL'S CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Trumbull's bill to relieve Congressmen from importunity and preserve the independence of the several departments of the government.

Mr. MORTON said that the reform contemplated in the bill was of the spurious kind; that much cheap popularity had been made on what was called civil service reform, many writers and speakers on the subject scarcely understanding what was meant. It had been alleged by Mr. Trumbull that there were departments where more than twice as many clerks were employed as were needed to do the business. The inference from this would be very injurious to the administration, indicating that it was rotten and corrupt. Mr. Morton submitted that it was not true that in any event could the assertion be substantiated.

Mr. TRUMBULL reminded Mr. Morton that in connection with the statement referred to ...

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Proceedings at Springfield Yesterday.

List of House Standing Committees.

Outlines of a Railroad Bill Presented in the House.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 12.—Most of the senatorial work to-day has been in attempts by Raster and associates to drive Koerner off the track, and induce him to throw his strength for Logan. This the Governor is unwilling to do, wanting to see the thing through anyhow, but the pressure is too great for him, and his vote will be cast to-morrow for Logan, whose nomination is a foregone conclusion. Mason, Galloway and Woodard are the only certain votes against him in Cook County, and three doubtful. Oglesby will not withdraw, but will fight it out to the bitter end. One or two of his friends say they will keep out of the caucus if they can get twenty-three others, but each man knows the effect of such a step on his political prospects, and is afraid to trust anyone else, lest he desert him and run off to the caucus. But a few hours remain, and there is no likelihood of any such arrangement being gotten up in them. It is more likely that, to-morrow, Logan will be nominated [illegible] 115.

IN THE SENATE.

The session in both houses to-day was of a tame and unimportant character. In the Senate the Gold-Buying bill was ordered engrossed.

AID TO RAILROADS.

Mr. Snapp offered a resolution declaring that the constitution repealed the law passed at the last session, relative to county and town aid to railroads.

OFFICERS DE FACTO.

Mr. Edsall offered a bill that the acts of *de facto* officers shall be as binding as those of officers *de jure*.

COMPELLING TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Mr. Fincher offered a resolution instructing the proper committee to report some way of compelling telegraph companies to open offices in all places having 1,000 people through which their line may pass. It appears that, owing to some personal trouble, places as important as the county seat of Douglass County are deprived of the proper telegraph facilities, and this is an attempt to compel the opening of offices in Tuscola and similar places.

PRINTING BILLS.

When it came to ordering some bill to be printed, the Senate discovered that, under the rule adopted of printing five for each member of the General Assembly, 1,250 copies will be required. After many ingenious suggestions as to how the rule could be evaded, the number to be printed was cut down five-sixths of the cost of reporting and printing. The debate on the question was equal to the expense of the increased amount of bills.

WABASH RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

So soon as the resolution relative to the Wabash River Improvement reached the House, it was taken up and passed, the only objection being from Sullivan, who wanted to refer it, to find out how much the work would cost. Mr. Campbell, of Cook, and a few others, spoke in its favor, and the matter was passed without trouble.

RESOLUTIONS.

The rest of the morning hour was spent in offering resolutions ...

[illegible]

surance, express, and telegraph companies, theatres, and allowed, dining and sleeping cars, etc. By this section, the amount paid for opening original or new shafts or passage ways in a mine is not allowed to be deducted from the gross receipts.

To amend the section requiring the Town Collector to call at least once on a person taxed, so as to require him to leave a written demand for payment with some person over 10 years old.

To amend so that Collector must apply to a Circuit, instead of a County Court, to obtain judgment.

To exempt from taxation all grounds and buildings used by agricultural or horticultural societies.

To strike out provision for fees of County Collectors in counties of over one hundred thousand people.

To require all Collectors to put opposite each tract of land, or town lot described, the name and Post Office address of owner.

To strike out all portions of the bill providing for an income tax.

To strike out the provision that the County Treasurer shall be Collector, and provide that the sheriff shall be until November, 1872, when each county shall elect a Tax Collector.

To strike out the provision requiring the raising of $1,000,000 annually as a school fund, and providing for learning the amount required by multiplying by $2.50 the number of persons in the State between 6 and 21; the Auditor then to ascertain the rate of per cent of tax on the assessed valuation of all the property in the State.

To strike out the section providing that the value of investments in real estate, and improvements thereon, before the real estate becomes liable to taxation, shall be taxed as personal property; and to provide that hereafter the Trustees of the Illinois Central Road, Michigan and Illinois Canal, etc., shall be required to report all lands contracted to be sold, and partially paid for, and that such purchases be taxed to the amount of their interest.

To strike out the provision that in Cook County the fourth Monday next succeeding the day for the commencement of the Circuit Court shall be the day for beginning tax sales, and make it the first Monday, as in the rest of the State.

To strike out the provision making National Bank notes receivable for taxes.

To make fifty, instead of one hundred per cent, the amount to be paid for redemption of real estate, if redeemable within one year, and, if not, twenty-five per cent [illegible] added.

To strike out the section providing for the fees of County Clerks, Collectors, and Treasurers.

To strike out the second section, which consists of definitions of what constitutes real estate, money, credits, &c.

What the shape of the bill will be when it gets before the House again, if it ever does, is beyond all guessing.

The question of internal improvements also came up in the Senate from a rather unexpected quarter, and in a modified form. It appears that, for some little time, United States engineer officers have been engaged in making a survey of that tortuous stream known as the Wabash, which separates Illinois from Indiana, from the Ohio River up to a point north of Vincennes, 100 miles in a straight line, and twice as much by the river. This river, shallow in summer, but overflowing the rich bottom lands in the spring of the year, has been examined, and is now under examination by the above-named officers with a view to ascertaining whether it can, by any possibility, be made available for navigation. Senator Harlan, a Democratic member from that section, aware of this state of affairs, and also influenced, probably, by the public sentiment in Clark, Crawford, White, and the other counties on the Wabash, introduced his resolution calling on our Representatives to secure from Congress an appropriation for the improvement of this stream, and this resolution was passed with but one dissenting voice, that of the Senator from Vermilion, Mr. Fincher.

The only speech against this proposition came from Mr. Fincher, who was reared in the valley of the Wabash, and in his younger days worked at hauling keel-boats from Vincennes to Terre Haute. He then knew every bend in the stream, every tributary creek, and every sand-bar on that long stretch. There, in those earlier days when Western rivers were generally better than now, and their average annual depth was greater, he had waded from [illegible] of starting to his destination, helping, with others, to dig out in the sandy bottom a channel for the small keel-boat, loaded with corn, which he and his associates were hauling up stream. He had crossed the stream again and again where the water was not over his boot tops, and where the water was to come from to make the stream navigable he did not know. ...

[illegible]

grossed and ordered to a third reading. Carried.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved that the bill be printed.

Mr. FULLER moved that three hundred copies be printed.

The PRESIDENT then stated that Joint Rule No. 21 authorized the printing of every bill when ordered to a third reading, and that each member of the Senate and the House be furnished with five copies.

Mr. SNAPP said the Senate had found itself stalled—stuck in mud. It was time to stop. In fact, they must stop. This rule authorized the printing of twelve hundred copies of each bill. Where was the authority to print at all? The constitution prohibited the printing until the contract was let to the lowest bidder.

Several Senators, among whom were Dore, Kerr, and others, did not know that they had adopted such a rule.

On motion of Mr. SNAPP, fifty copies of the bill were ordered printed.

A long discussion ensued in regard to the manner of getting rid of Joint Rule No. 21, when Mr. KERR moved that assent of the Senate to the rule be rescinded, and that it be referred back to the Committee on Joint Rules for amendment. Carried.

A LOT WANTED.

Mr. REDDICK introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of LaSalle County to purchase a lot and build a jail. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

EVENING LECTURES.

Mr. CRAWFORD offered a resolution, which, under a suspension of the rules, was adopted, giving the use of the Senate Hall to the State Agricultural Society and Illinois Industrial University for the delivery of several evening lectures.

HOUSE.

THE WABASH RIVER.

After the opening of the session, the Clerk of the Senate announced a joint resolution, by which the Senators and Representatives in Congress were authorized to use all proper means to secure an appropriation for the improvement of the Wabash River.

Mr. SULLIVAN opposed the immediate adoption of the resolution, for the reason that all the information he at present could obtain led him to oppose it, and, for further information, moved to refer it to the Committee on Canal and River Improvements. The motion was withdrawn. The previous question was ordered, and the resolution was adopted.

SENATE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Another message from the Senate, by its Clerk, announced that Messrs. Eddy and Flagg were elected members of the joint Committee on Rules.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Speaker SMITH then announced the Standing Committees, which are as follows:

Agriculture—Dodge, Pritchard, Hunter, McMaster, Morris, Funk, Reinhardt, Adams, Gilham, Casey, of Shelby; Stewart, Gaines, Reese.

Corporations—Price, Haines, Pritchard, McConnell, Root, Williamson, Efner, Fleharty, McMaster, King, of Jersey; Merrill, Dwight, Fouke, Biggs, Barr.

Railroads—Hildrup, Stillwell, Powell, Fuller, Sullivan, McMillan, Price, Waite, Funk, Cunningham, Rice, of Sangamon; Briscoe, Barnes, Rodgers, of Madison.

Inland Commerce and Warehouses—Morgan, Egan, Davis, Sullivan, Fuller, Moffit, Stillwell, Collins, Crouch, Carle, Hives, Reese, Nelson, Morse.

Canals—Galloway, Derrickson, Jones, of Marshall; Rice, of Peoria; Hunter, Reinhardt, Brown, of Massac; Cavan, Morse, Brooks, Clark, of LaSalle; Hay, Sage.

Militia—Murray, Latimer, Humphrey, Mason, Cary, Shaw, Casey, of Jefferson; Reese, Musselter.

Executive Department—Ryan, Efner, McKeon, Hunter, Sheldon, Turner, Stuart, Elder.

Congressional Apportionment—Root, Hildrup, Foss, Smith, of Ogle; Brown, of Massac; Miller, of St. Clair; Vennum, Strong, Pixley, Webb, Halls, Rice, of Sangamon; Lee, Knowles, Jones, of Crawford.

Retrenchment—Frew, Fleharty, Morrison, of Cook; Curtis, Egan, Roe, Cofer, Kelly, Barrett.

Geology Survey—Shaw, Ryan, Rowley, Clark, of Kane; Sheldon, Barnes, McKibben, Barrett.

Finance—Mayo, Dodge, Daniels, Cary, Foss, Vennum, Miller, of St. Clair; Clark, of Kane; Biggs, Gaines, Boyd, Kelly, Edgecomb.

Penitentiary—Surley, Townsend, Austin, Sherrill, Nash, Remsberg, Hickox, Waters, Roberts, Merritt, Kocialek, Holle.

Public Charities—Clark, of Kane; Cloud, of Macoupin; Rowley, Morris, Sherrill, Williamson, Latimer, Bruden, Gass, Allen, Miller, of Madison.

...

Hall, Funk, Austin, Brayton, Cloud, of Macoupin; Miller, of Madison.

Printing—Sullivan, Caldwell, Ryan, Massenberg, Schwartz, Pixley, Turner, Taylor, Burr, Burnside, Ayers.

Manufactures—Carpenter, Mason, Easley, Caldwell, Chandler, Brown, of Massac; Brown, of Bond; Hickox, Galbraith, Edgecomb, Easter, Elder, Langston, Clark, of LaSalle.

PENITENTIARY LABOR.

Mr. WHITNEY offered a petition from DuPage County, that all the convict labor of the State should be done inside the Penitentiary, and that all the wares and productions should be sold at wholesale. By request it remained upon the table.

A FOX RIVER DAM.

Mr. ARMSTRONG offered a petition for the removal of a dam in Fox River, at Dayton, Ill., which was referred to the Committee on Canals.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Select Committee on the Governor's message reported its proper reference to the several standing committees.

A BATCH OF RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered as follows:

By Mr. DIXON—That 500 copies of the standing committees of the Senate and House be printed and referred. Agreed to.

By Mr. SPRINGER—That the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds examine into the expediency of fitting up the new State House for the use of the next General Assembly, and to report by bill if thought expedient. Agreed to.

By Mr. CASEY—That the Governor furnish the committee with a list of those who were, in 1869 or 1870, or are now, trustees of charitable institutions in this State, and also a list of warrants issued or drawn by them. Agreed to.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—That the Secretary of State communicate with the members of the Constitutional Convention, and request them to give, for the use of the Assembly, five copies each of the journal, and details of the convention. Agreed to.

A resolution, whereby the Committee on Railroads ...

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Special Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., this Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on R. and M. E. M. degrees.

By order of the H. P.

JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

DR. S. N. MARSH has made a SPECIALTY OF HERNIA (Rupture) for the last 30 years. His treatment with the Patent Radical Cure Truss has met with universal success. A long list of names of those cured can be seen at our office at any time. Our long experience enables us to guarantee a perfect fit in any case, and where our directions are followed a radical cure often follows. We also adjust Impervious Trusses for simple relief. All kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, and all other physical deformities.

MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., New York, and MARSH, BOWLES & CO., 71 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House.

WANTED.

$10,000.

[illegible] ALPHA, Tribune office.

WANTED.

A situation as salesman in the wholesale grocery business, by one thoroughly acquainted with it in this city, and willing to serve in any capacity. [illegible] Address WHEELOCK, Tribune office.

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TO LOAN, $2,500

On City Real Estate, at 10 per cent interest, and large sums at 8 per cent interest.

MEAD & COE, 152 Washington-st.

$20,000 to Loan

On first-class Real Estate, for 3 to 5 Years.

Apply to JULIUS WHITE, [illegible] LaSalle-st.

RESTAURANTS.

SCHWEIZER'S RESTAURANT.

[illegible]

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

TAKE

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

If you have a Torpid Liver.

TAKE

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

If you have a Torpid Liver.

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SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

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If you have a Torpid Liver.

Chicago Business Directory.

Name, Business, and Location of the Leading Business Houses of Chicago.

Cut the List out as a Reference when visiting the city. The Houses are strictly FIRST-CLASS.

Advertising Agents.

COOK, COBURN & CO., [illegible] advertisements for all newspapers in the U. S. Office, 87 Dearborn-st.

HUDSON, HENRY & OSTRANDER, [illegible] for advertising in all newspapers. Office, 103 Dearborn-st.

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers.

FURST & BRADLEY, 56 to 70 North Jefferson-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

H. A. TILTON & CO., 203 Lake-st.

Apothecaries and Chemists.

BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake and 123 Twenty-second-st.

BUCK & RAYNER, [illegible] Clark & 170 State, cor. Madison.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.

JEVNE & ALMINI, 153 and 155 Clark-st.

C. T. REYNOLDS & CO., 78 Michigan-av.

Attorneys and Counsellors.

L. G. BRAINARD, Room 2, Morrison Block.

Awnings, Tents, &c.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 and 207 So. Water-st.

Banking.

C. TOLLEMACHE & SON, N. E. corner Clark and Washington-sts.

Belting Manufacturers.

W. H. WHITMARSH, 130 Lake-st. [illegible]

MUNSON & CO., 20 South Canal-st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.

HALLOCK & WHEELER, 142 Lake-st.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).

GOLDMAN BROS., 45 Lake-st.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 76 and 78 Wabash-av.

KIRTLAND, ORDWAY & CO., 47 and 49 Wabash-av.

LYMAN, PAGE & CO., 64 Wabash-av.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale and Retail).

BULLOCK BROS., 44 Lake-st.

Booksellers, Stationers, and News-Dealers.

THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 121 and 123 State-st.

Blank Books, Steam Printing and Stationery.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 189 and 191 Lake-st.

J. W. MIDDLETON, Manufacturer, 114 Lake-st.

FORBES & FOSTER, 87 Clark-st.

RAND, McNALLY & CO., 51 Clark-st.

SHEAL, EUBANKS & CO., 54 Dearborn-st.

Book Binders' Stock, &c.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 189 and 191 Lake-st.

Boys' Clothing.

JOHN H. DICKSON, Agent, 70 Madison-st.

Brass Founders.

WESTERN STAR METAL CO., Brass Founders and Finishers, No. 11 South Canal-st.

Brushes.

JOHN AMES & CO., 70 State-st.

Carriages.

BRADLEY & SMITH, 132 State-st.

THOMAS H. BROWN, 41 Adams-st.

COAN & TEN BROEKE M'f'g Co., 47 and 49 Adams-st.

HENRY WILLARD, corner State and Twelfth-sts.

Chromos, Engravings, and Frames.

CHAS. P. COGGESHALL (J. Milton Brown, Manager), 106 Dearborn-st.

MARTIN O'BRIEN, 51 State-st.

HAMMOND, CLARK & CO., 197 and 199 E. Clinton-st.

Clocks, &c.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 169 Lake-st.

WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 144 Lake-st.

Clothing, &c.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO., 36 and 38 Randolph-st.

CHARLES E. GODFREY & CO., 20 and 22 Dearborn-st.

H. H. HUSTED, 159 and 161 Randolph-st.

D. WITKOWSKY, corner State and Randolph-sts.

Crockery and Glassware (Wholesale).

KETCHUM & MARTIN, 43 Randolph-st.

Crockery, Glass, &c. (Wholesale and Retail).

IRA F. BOWEN & CO., 122 Wabash-av.

BURLEY & TYRRELL, 43 and 45 Lake-st.

EATON & BROWN, 71 Randolph-st.

A. FICK & CO., 53 Lake-st.

Crockery, Stoneware, etc. (Wholesale).

JOHNSON & ABNEY, 21 and 23 River-st.

Coach and Saddlery Hardware.

HAYDEN & KAY, 46 and 48 Lake-st.

Coal, Hard and Soft.

MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 West Randolph-st.

E. HOLBROOK, 104 LaSalle-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).

E. BURNHAM & SON, 1 and 3 Randolph-st.

[illegible]

GROCERIES.

"1871." "1871."

NEW ERA

IN THE

"Wholesale Grocery Trade."

DAY, ALLEN & CO.,

34 & 36 Randolph-st,

CHICAGO,

HAVE WITHDRAWN ALL TRAVELLING SALESMEN, and propose to divide the large percentage, which it cost to employ them, with all Merchants who may favor us with their orders.

JOBBERS and RETAILERS visiting the city, will consult their interests by calling on us before purchasing. We have an IMMENSE STOCK in Store and arriving.

N. B.—We are importing TEAS in large lots, direct, and can offer extra inducements to the Trade.

TOBACCO,

Both Plug and Fine-Cut, we make a Specialty, and will, at all times, sell at Manufacturers' Prices.

FLOUR.

IONIC MILLS,

Corner Michigan and North Dearborn-sts.

Flour at Retail a Specialty

Look at this very low scale of prices, those, I believe than can be found elsewhere in this city for equal quality of flour.

[illegible]

J. D. COLE, Jr., Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Dec. 31, 1870.

[illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

CHICAGO

COLORADO COLONY

A meeting of the members of the Colony will be held at ARCADE HALL, on

Friday Evening, January 13.

The President, Rev. Robert Collyer, and others will address the meeting. A report of the progress of the colony will be made, and a Locating Committee appointed. The public are invited to attend.

By order of the Executive Committee.

GERMANIA MÆNNERCHOR.

[illegible]

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors of the Merchants' Insurance Company, of Chicago, have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent on the capital stock of said Company, free of government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst. For order of the Board.

WM. E. ROLLO, Secretary.

TOWN OF LAKE.

TAXES are now due and payable at 76 and 78 La Salle-st., Room 3, [illegible] hours.

DANIEL BURRY, Collector.

Important to Cigar Box Makers.

The Patent Cigar Box Company of New York, will sell state rights and supply wood to produce the improved all wood and cedar veneered box at 25 per cent less than cedar. [illegible] PATENT CIGAR BOX CO., 29 Ann-st., New York.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This is to certify that Jno. P. Wood, lately travelling for me as advertising [illegible] will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

OLIVER LIPPINCOTT.

Chicago, January 12, 1871.

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially, THOMAS MORGAN & CO., 399 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.

Mr. SAMUEL CROSS has this day sold his interest in the firm of REMAY, SIMMONS & CO., to his partners, Isaac F. Remay, Chas. M. Simmons, and Daniel H. Eldridge, who assume all liabilities and assets of the firm and continue the business as heretofore under the same firm name.

ISAAC F. REMAY, CHAS. M. SIMMONS, DAN'L H. ELDRIDGE, SAMUEL CROSS.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD LINE.

STEAM FROM NEW YORK

Every Wednesday and Thursday.

FOR

QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL, and GLASGOW.

CHINA, MALTA, SCOTIA, SIBERIA, RUSSIA, SAMARIA.

[illegible]

S. ROWE, General Western Agent.

James Brown, Passenger Agent.

INMAN LINE

MAIL STEAMERS.

Steam Semi-Weekly to and from

New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

[illegible]

TO RENT.

RICHMOND HOUSE

TO RENT.

[illegible]

STORES TO RENT.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

CONSTABLE'S SALE

OF

Carpenter's Tools at Auction,

[illegible]

SCALES.

FORSYTH'S

SCALES

FAIRBANKS'

SCALES

DRY GOODS.

THE SALE OF THE SEASON.

SAVE MONEY!

BY BUYING YOUR DRY GOODS WHEN THEY ARE CHEAP.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

110 & 112 State-st.,

Still continue their great Clearing Sale. Extremely low prices are made in all the Departments in order to clear out the Winter Goods before taking account of stock.

Particular attention is called to the CLOAKS and SHAWLS as containing special bargains.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

1871. 1871.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

The Great Radical Republican Newspaper of the West.

ITS PLATFORM:

REVENUE TARIFF,

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM,

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLIES.

[illegible]

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

DAILY:

[illegible]

TRI-WEEKLY:

[illegible]

WEEKLY:

[illegible]

And Larger Clubs at Same Rates.

Money by Draft, Express, Money Order, or Registered Letter, Can be Sent at Our Risk.

ANY ONE WISHING TO ACT AS AGENT WILL BE SUPPLIED WITH POSTERS AND SPECIMEN COPIES.

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

N. B.—No Publication of this Prospectus will be recognized unless ordered from this office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Sherman Hall & Cook,

Commission Merchants.

DRESSED HOGS

A Specialty Since 1850,

45 Michigan Avenue,

CORNER SOUTH WATER-ST.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

The undersigned give prompt attention to business connected with any of the Departments.

JOS. C. G. KENNEDY & SON, Washington, D. C.

WM. LITTLE & CO.,

108 South Water-st.,

General Commission in Dressed Hogs, &c.

THOS. FIRTH & SONS'

STEEL & FILES WAREHOUSE,

30 & 32 Madison-st.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE):
Daily Edition, Single Copy, one year....$12.00
Sunday Edition, Single Copy, one year.... 2.50
Tri-Weekly Edition, Single Copy, one year.... 6.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, Five Copies, one year....27.50
Weekly Edition, Single Copy, one year.... 2.00
Weekly Edition, Ten Copies, one year.... 15.00
[illegible]
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
[illegible]
Remit by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1871.

THE SAN DOMINGO DEBATE.

The published abstracts of the arguments of Senators Sumner and Schurz on the San Domingo question show that we are gradually returning from the epoch of force to an era of reason. They are among the first efforts since the war in which an attempt has been made to gather up the facts bearing on a policy, and to predict, in a statesmanlike manner, the consequences which will ensue from its adoption. Even the newspaper correspondents, struck with the dignity of the spectacle of the American Senate resuming its ancient position as the arena of intellectual and oratoric display, were reminded of the period when mind, as distinguished from mere numbers, vindicated its power in the national councils. True, there were many offsets to the dignity, temper, and impressiveness of the discussion. There was a consciousness underlying the debate on both sides that on one side only did the argument rest on ideas or principles. On the other it was simply the coercive power of a semi-military epoch, substituting "reward and the hope of reward" for the weapons which characterized the period which brought it into being. Without any influence from the President [illegible] other than an intellectual influence on his part, few will claim that the San Domingo annexation scheme would have shown itself in this Congress.

In favor of the scheme there has been not one word of fact, argument, or appeal worthy of notice. It has been inspired simply by the spirit of the centurion, who demanded that his child should be healed, because he was one in authority, who said to all his servants, "Do this," and they did it. The military spirit, so excellent in an army, and so fatal in a legislature, has pervaded the party which has thus far sustained the San Domingo scheme. It is not that Morton, Chandler, Conkling, or Carpenter, believe in it. They do not. But they believe in the President, and, as he believes in it, that is enough for them. They perform the same function toward the President as Ollivier and the Duke de Grammont performed toward the retired statesman now sojourning at Wilhelmshohe. Their faith was in the Emperor, not in his project. But, because they believed in the Emperor, they plunged "with a light heart" into a struggle which, in thirty days, landed all of them in disgrace, and most of them in exile, bringing their country to ruin and their enemies to power.

Our legislators retain this spirit of subordination in a measure from the war period. Were it universal, an empire would be our true form of government, there being no possible need for a deliberative body whose decisions are already prescribed to them by the Executive. But in the sturdy, though not numerous, minority on this question, we recognize that spirit of Senatorial responsibility and moral dignity which alone can restore to us the palmy days of the United States Senate. Both Sumner and Schurz felt the inspiration of men who plead for ideas against barbaric force, for the cause of the future against the whim of the hour.

They were apparently, but not really, beaten. Commissioners will be appointed, and rumor indicates that they will be selected with no little sagacity, not to say cunning. The Commissioners named are Bishop Simpson, President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, and Ben Wade, of Ohio. It is not yet known that either of these gentlemen will accept the mission. Bishop Simpson, however, cannot fail, from his religious standpoint, to feel some interest in a measure which would promise to bring a Catholic colored population more directly under the influences of the Gospel. Mr. White, a very able, and, we believe, impartial gentleman, has recently been honored by an offer of the mission to England, which, to one who has never been in political or diplomatic life, must leave the strongest sense of personal obligation and gratitude. Ben Wade would not very greatly care whether the Gospel prospered in San Domingo or not, and we believe he has not been offered the English mission, but he has been out of office a long time, for him, and we are not sorry to see him appointed. The Commissioners, we may remark, are not allowed to report opinions or arguments, but only facts.

But whoever the Commissioners may be, and however they may report, we venture to say that the greater part of the information on this question will be collected by the minority party, and that the report of the Commissioners will be far outweighed in influence by the facts which will be spread upon the records by the champions of Dominican and Haytien independence. The reargument of the question, on the return of the commission, will, without doubt, be far more able and exhaustive than any efforts yet made. Perhaps, as the mission of Verres, in history, was to call forth the eloquence of Cicero, so the chief utility of San Domingo will be found in the great service it will perform if it restores Congress to its constitutional functions as a deliberative body, one in which reason is stronger than force.

POSTAL REFORM.

The wisdom of the reform in postal rates in this country was exemplified in the results. First, the postage was reduced from the old absurd rates of 6, 12, 18 and 24 cents, charged according to the number of pieces of paper in the letter, to an uniform rate of five cents per half ounce; but subsequently the rate was reduced to three cents, the postage to be prepaid. Under this double reform, the revenue of the government from letter postage was immensely increased. But the bulk of the mails is made up of printed matter, from which comparatively little revenue is received, and from a vast amount of which no revenue is received at all. This printed matter is of various kinds. 1. Newspapers, periodicals, and other publications sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers, from which not more than 50 per cent of the postage is collected by the government. 2. Printed matter sent under frank by members of Congress and public officers, from which the Post Office Department receives by special appropriation $[illegible] per year. 3. Advertising circulars, nominally called publications, issued monthly, or weekly, but having no bona fide subscription list, and which pay no postage. 4. Newspaper and magazine exchanges, and weekly newspapers within the county where published. Under these general heads are, of course, included books, music, and all other publications sent by mail. The weight of these is equal, perhaps, to forty times the weight of the letter mails, and yet the total revenue from printed matter, including prepaid transient matter, is not over one million of dollars.

There ought to be a remedy for this, and the first and most natural one is to require the prepayment of all matter entering the mails, and have no collection of postage at the place of delivery. No matter of any kind should be forwarded without the payment of the postage. The adoption of this rule would admit of a liberal reduction of postage on printed matter. If the government actually collected postage on the whole amount of printed matter passing through the mails, the rate of postage could be reduced at least one-half. The effect of requiring prepayment of postage would not disturb the business of any publisher. The postage on newspapers, being reduced one-half, would not be so serious a tax on weekly newspapers as might be supposed, and in time would be found to be of decided advantage and profit to the publisher. [illegible] It would, however, drive [illegible] newspapers, distributed gratuitously, from the free use of the mails. It might reduce the exchange lists of some newspapers, but not to a serious extent.

Congress hesitates to make the people prepay their postage on printed matter, while that has been the law on written matter for twenty years. The objections to it are not one-half as forcible or as numerous as those opposed, at the time, to the reduction of letter postage. It will not reduce the subscription list of any legitimate publication, but, rather, tend to increase it; and in six months both publishers and public will wonder why the change was not made at the same time it was made in letter postage.

MOB LAW AT WEST POINT.

An occasional row in a public institution, where several hundred young men are gathered together and released from the restraints and influences of home, does not, and ought not to, occasion surprise. In nine cases out of ten, such irregularities are the mere ebullition of excessive animal spirits, and have a mischievous rather than a malicious intent. But in an institution under military discipline, and where one of the essential purposes of education is to teach young men self-control and the power of control over others, lawlessness is a more serious matter, and deserves more serious attention. What at Harvard or at Yale may be looked upon as a venial fault and an exceptional condition, bears quite another aspect when occurring at West Point. But, if at either of the former places a whole class should make a bonfire of their Latin or Greek books and set the Faculty at defiance as to those studies, it would certainly be held that there was something at fault in the method of instruction and [illegible], inasmuch as a principal object in sending the young men to such institutions of learning was to perfect them in those branches of human knowledge. So, on the other hand, if both military and civil discipline, which is an important branch of study at West Point, fails in controlling the cadets, there would seem to be some radical defect in the method of instruction and government.

Whether the colored cadet, Smith, is really an object of persecution among his fellows, we very much doubt. But that lawlessness and disregard for authority and decency is rife among those young gentlemen seems clear enough from their conduct toward others. The penalty for getting drunk [illegible] the academy is expulsion. It is, unquestionably, a very proper one, as a violation of the rule of sobriety is not to be overlooked in an institution where rigid discipline is an important branch of education. From the penalty, however, there is one escape—that the classmates of the offenders shall all pledge themselves to total abstinence during the academical course, and thus become, in a manner, the hostages of those adjudged guilty. In the recent case of the cadets Baird, Barnes, and Flickenger, who got drunk, the penalty would have been exacted had not their classmates of the fourth class come forward and given a pledge for their future good behavior. But at this juncture the first class steps forward and decides that the usual precedent in this case shall not be followed. Had this been merely an expression of opinion, and had the first class possessed influence enough to reverse the rule, and the authorities been left to apply the law in its extremity to the offending cadets, the example, probably, would have been a good one and the discipline of the academy thereby strengthened. Instead of adopting that course, however, the first class takes the law into its own hands, and, in spite of the military and civil discipline to which it is supposed West Pointers are peculiarly subject, inflicts punishment with disgraceful severity and without regard to the academical authorities. Compelling the young men to strip themselves of their uniforms and put on the thin clothing in which they came to West Point last summer, they drove them out at midnight, to find such shelter as they could in the neighboring village. Of this high-handed proceeding we do not learn that, as yet, any notice has been taken. It is, we think, a pertinent question whether there is not some radical defect in the management of a military academy, one of the primary objects of which is to teach habits of discipline and order, when its cadets can thus, unchecked, and, as it would seem, unrebuked, make mob law paramount.

In the remarks which we felt it necessary to make on the proposed lottery for the benefit of the Library Association, we did not intend to cast any aspersion upon any of the names appended to the advertisement of the scheme, nor did we do so, in fact. We have no doubt that Mr. Skinner, Mr. Seymour, and Mr. Morris, the Depository Committee, will safely keep, and correctly pay over, all moneys committed to them under and by virtue of the agreement as advertised. We are now informed that they have been acting with the consent of a majority of the officers of the Library Association, though not with their official sanction. That is to say, the officers of the association, or a majority of them, were willing to receive any surplus funds that might accrue from the undertaking, but were unwilling to share any of the responsibility attaching to a violation of the law against lotteries.

In the days of Andrew Johnson and Seward, the government was fairly embarked in the real estate business. We purchased Alaska, and we negotiated for the Danish Islands, though, fortunately, the latter bargain was never concluded. Mr. Seward, however, obtained an appropriation of $250,000 for operations in the West Indies, and out of this money President Grant has been paying $150,000 a year to Baez for the rent of the Bay of Samana as a coaling station. We purchase coal in the United States and send it to Samana Bay for the use of our naval steamers. We then undertake to protect Baez in his Presidency of the Dominican Republic against Cabral. We have no use for a navy in those waters except to keep Baez in power and to prevent Hayti making any claim on the Dominican end of the island. We then pay Baez $150,000 a year for the use of Samana Bay for our steamers to enter and lay up in for his protection.

Baez is making a good thing of the operation as it is; but if he can sell the whole republic for two or three millions of dollars, he can depart for Europe and leave the United States to fight it out with the national creditors.

There is another trouble just at this time: There is a year's rent due, and no money on hand to pay it. The President expected the Babcock-Baez contract to have been ratified by the Senate, but, as the treaty failed, the previous contract for the rental of Samana Bay continues in force. If the United States can get out of this trouble by the payment to Baez of $150,000 a year for the use of Samana Bay, let the money be appropriated. It will be a fortunate escape from the misery of incorporating the wretched half-island as part of the United States. Better pay the rent than purchase the property.

While the woman suffrage party are conducting their onslaught upon Congressmen at Washington, it may be worth while to inquire why it is that woman suffrage makes so much less real progress here than in England. In England already women freeholders are voting in numerous boroughs for members of Parliament, and being elected to the Boards of Education of London and Manchester, though the advocacy of woman suffrage there has been a mere impulse, while here it is a trade. A part of this reason may be found in the fact that there the question has been made one of detail instead of theory, the justice of woman suffrage in certain cases being assumed rather than argued, and the demand for it being confined to those cases in which its justice would be most readily conceded. Herein the managers of the movement in England have been more business-like and practical than in this country. If Mrs. Cady Stanton, Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, and Rev. Mrs. Brown will simply assume that portion of their case on which they expend all their argument, viz., that female taxpayers should vote, and will draft a bill in which all women who pay an income tax in their own right are declared competent to vote for members of Congress, and submit that to Congress for adoption, they will be quite likely to get it considered. [illegible] speeches in committee, though it might not give prominence to the same class of women. So if bills be presented in our State Legislatures allowing women who pay school taxes to vote for school officers, and women who pay State taxes to vote for State officers, the whole victory will be won by simply passing from the discussion of first principles to the arrangement of details. But we fear that though the woman suffrage committees may talk to the Congress committees till the crack of doom in favor of jumping at once into the Sixteenth Amendment, giving the ballot to all women, regardless of intellectual or property qualifications, or race, color, or "previous condition of servitude," they will never make the first woman a voter.

Among the expenses of the Erie Railway for the year 1868, as sworn to by Jay Gould, President, in a recent lawsuit, are the following items:

Paid Richard Schell, to procure withdrawal of litigation	$[illegible]
Paid C. Vanderbilt, for same purpose	[illegible]
Counsel fees	[illegible]
	$1,[illegible]

If the very word "Erie" had not become shocking to the moral sense of the whole nation, it would be worth while to comment, at some length, on this extraordinary exhibit. As the case stands, however, it seems to be useful merely as pointing out how the officers of a railway can prevent the possibility of any dividends ever being declared to the stockholders. It is all very simple. Just get somebody to bring suits against the road, and then expend all the earnings in buying them off and paying the lawyers, leaving the latter to settle with the Judges. If anything is left, have it charged up as rent of offices.

Mr. Strong, of Connecticut, proposes, by a bill, to fix the number of Representatives in the Congress commencing March, 1873, at 275, and permanently thereafter at that number. This, of course, is done to perpetuate, for two years more, the present unjust apportionment of Representatives. Let Mr. Strong amend his bill by making it applicable to the Congress commencing in March next, and the bill will not only be acceptable to the whole country, but be just and equitable. While there is no disposition to reduce the number of the New England members, representation must be according to population, and those States entitled to an increase should have it without postponement or delay.

Acting Commissioner Douglas, of the Internal Revenue office, reports that in June, 1869, the government tax of 5 per cent was assessed on the scrip dividend made by the New York Central Railroad Company, December 19, 1868. The dividend was $23,036,000. The tax assessed was $1,151,800. He also reports that the collection of this tax was suspended March 26, 1870, again April 9, 1870, and again on the 22d of November last,—the last suspension being to January 2, 1871. These suspensions have been made at the request of Vanderbilt, in order to collect evidence. We suppose that the tax will now be enforced, as it ought to have been at first.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Andrew Engston, living with U. P. Cassell, four miles from Altona, was almost instantly killed on Friday last, by the bursting of the cylinder of an old corn-sheller which he was turning for amusement.

—A considerable number of cattle have died recently in the vicinity of Atlanta, Logan County. Dennis Kenyon, who lives near Mount Hope, has lost six head. An experienced stockraiser attributes the mortality, not to any disease, but to lack of water.

IOWA.

Iowa Falls is the largest village in Iowa.

—The Hamburg Times reports the death of a colored man from a peculiar cause. He owned a pair of mules that had the glanders. He caught the disease from them, and from it died.

—A Mrs. Hunter, in Crawford County, has sued a maiden of 25 years, named Sarah Mason, for seducing her husband, laying her damages at $5,000. Miss Sarah is said to possess a goodly landed estate.

—The only daughter of a rich old miser, in Clayton County, who has been living in a hovel with her father, has received 120 offers of marriage since the old man became very ill. She broke earthen vessels over the heads of a couple of the proposers.

—On Friday last, the banking house of Loring & Bennett, at Atlantic, closed its doors, and the firm announced their inability to pay their creditors. The Messenger says the amount of their liabilities is unknown, nor is it known what causes produced the suspension.

—A Mt. Pleasant school girl, Alice Kauffman, spelled 2,100 consecutive words, recently, and got a fine Bible for her smartness.

—The large sized scholars pitched into a schoolma'am, at Orange, Blackhawk County, one day last week. The assaulted lady restored order with a poker. The assailants will be in school again next week, if their convalescence proceeds satisfactorily.

—The Glenwood Opinion says: "The youngest son of John Vankirk, residing on Silver Creek, in the northeastern part of the county, was shot and killed, Saturday evening, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of an older brother."

—The Buchanan County Bulletin has found an extra prolific bovine: "A young cow, not yet five years old, the property of Mr. Jas. A. Bryce, who lives about three miles west of this city, gave birth to three calves one day last week. These, with one in February, last makes four from one little cow during the year 1870. She also has a calf of the year previous, so her total addition to the bovine population before her fifth birthday foot up five."

WISCONSIN.

A baby at Oshkosh, aged 12 weeks, has just cut its eye teeth.

INDIANA.

Four female physicians have their signs out at South Bend.

—There seems to be a general revival of religion all over Southern Indiana. In Harrison, Dubois, Pike, Orange, Crawford, Spencer, and Warrick Counties, many accessions to the churches are reported.

—An Indiana Sheriff, taking a horse-thief to the State Prison, fell asleep in the railroad car, and, when he woke up, the prisoner was gone. The official thinks he must have got off at a station for a drink, and got left.

—Some scamp has been stealing New Year's addresses from old authors, and selling them as original to the carriers of several of the State papers. The Washington Gazette was furnished with one stolen from "Paradise Lost," which the editor pronounced "miserable trash," and rejected.

—The jailor at Princeton laid a wager of $50 with two of his prisoners that they could not escape from jail. He was a trifle mortified, a few days after, when the twain encountered him on the street, and demanded the forfeited wager. The jailor couldn't fork over so large a sum, but he did the next best thing—stood treat; and the jolly fellows, having all got "full," returned to the Court House, and surrendered themselves to the Sheriff.

MINNESOTA.

In Douglas County, last week, two men were setting traps near the centre of a large marsh north of Lake Miltona. Two others, who had been following a bear during the day, came to the edge of the marsh at dusk, and discovering what they believed to be the bear in the marsh, both fired and killed the two men who were arranging the traps. The names of the parties could not be ascertained.

MISSOURI.

Daniel Boone didn't spell very well, according to the following, recently contributed to the Missouri Historical Society, by Horace Fox:

"I certify that I gave permission to Benjamin Gardner to settle on a piece of land cold Little Purrary, on the Missury, some time in December, 1802. Given under my hand this 2nd Day of Febuary, 1806. DANIEL BOONE."

OHIO.

The Hon. Thos. Ewing is about to publish in the Springfield Advertiser a series of letters embodying his recollections of many distinguished citizens who figured prominently in the past generation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is not a school of any description in Patrick County, Virginia.

—The cholera is committing fearful ravages in Southern Russia. In one district six thousand persons fell victims to the dire disease.

—The celebrated hanging tower of Pisa, Italy, threatens to fall in entirely.

—A Portland man sues a barber for $10,000 damages for cutting off his moustache.

—When a man is shot in Mississippi, the Coroner's jury returns a verdict of natural death.

—A Concord (N. H.) coachmaker is building coaches for service in the diamond region of South Africa.

—The drouth has compelled the Troy iron mills to stop work. Nearly 2,500 men are thus thrown out of employment.

—The London Directory for the current year fills 2,[illegible] pages.

—They have a Petroleum Monthly Magazine in the oil regions.

—There were [illegible] persons visited Central Park, New York, during 1870, an increase of 1,[illegible] over the previous year.

—There is a Crispin strike in New York, one of the results of which is thus recorded by a New York paper: "Several New Jersey shoemakers, who came to this city for work, have gained practical experience of waiting from the Metropolitan Crispins."

—According to an English Parliamentary report, thirty-one slavers were captured, in 1869, on the Eastern coast of Africa, by British vessels, and 1,[illegible] slaves set at liberty. The slave trade is gradually dying out.

—The Independance Belge writes that the Prussians have had 100-year old orange and laurel trees of the park of Versailles taken out and sent to Berlin. It calls this a new way of cutting laurels.

—The Berlin Kladderadatsch says that Gambetta has invented the latest way to express, in a delicate manner the fact that an army has been well whipped, that is: "The enemy appeared to develop his forces in our rear."

—Two brothers in [illegible], commenced quarreling the other day, while engaged in a horse trade, and got into such a fury that the elder of the two [illegible] the younger. The [illegible]

[illegible] and finally captured, but not before he killed and wounded several of his pursuers.

—The highest price in the world for servants is paid in St. Petersburg. Girls that can cook receive forty dollars, and drivers fifty dollars a month and board. After St. Petersburg comes Bucharest, then London, and after it the United States. They receive the poorest pay in Servia.

—The annual dinner to the "fallen women" of Boston has just been given by one of the city missions. The tables were served by some of the first ladies of the city, and it is said that some of the unfortunates were much affected by the attention paid them.

—A scoffer, residing in Hartford, Conn., who had been contending that he could not learn, from the most careful reading of the papers, what good the scientific party in Mount Washington is doing, was dumbfounded last Saturday when he learned by the daily report that they have discovered "a snow-flake of a heretofore undescribed form."

—Up to a recent date nearly $10,000 had been taken in admission fees to the citadel of Strasbourg, and this amount is to be converted into a fund for the benefit of the suffering inhabitants.

—The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist has been shown a bale of cotton, in a warehouse in that city, that was grown before the war, about eleven years ago. Having laid in the seed for a long time, it presented a fine and oily appearance, seemed to be in a good state of preservation, and was sold at the market price.

—The New York Evening Post says: "A young gentleman whose convivial disposition had led him to 'toss the flowing bowl' a few times oftener than was good for him, determined to quit—to 'schwear off'—and, to make sure that he would not forget his pledge, has had an armlet of iron, one-eighth inch in thickness and five-eighths in width, soldered or welded upon his left arm above the elbow. The chances are that if he abstains from liquor until this ornament wears off, he will lead a tolerably sober life."

—The first lodge of Odd Fellows, working with the American ritual, was instituted on December 1, 1870, in the city of Stuttgart, Germany. The lodge is styled Wurtemberg Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., and the officers installed were: Otto Schaette, formerly of Philadelphia, N. G.; Morris Bernheim, Sitting P. G., formerly of San Francisco; Emil Kienprecht, V. G., the United States Consul for six years.

—The Patterson (N. J.) Board of Education, having had a regulation that a pupil who is not personally clean shall not be allowed to remain in the school-room, has now adopted the following addition:

"WHEREAS, Other persons officially connected with the schools have frequently visited and remained in them when not personally clean, and said section has thereby been weakened in force; therefore,

"Resolved, That the provisions of Section [illegible] be extended to all persons, and that it be the duty of the principals of the respective schools to enforce the said provisions."

—The marine losses of the United States for 1870 amount to [illegible] vessels, valued with their cargoes at $19,[illegible]. The last three months of 1870 are charged with the loss of 204 vessels, valued at $7,[illegible]. The total marine losses throughout the world, as returned to the British Lloyd's, from January 1 to December 16, 1870, amount to 1,[illegible] vessels.

—The snow on the higher parts of Mount Washington is said to be hard enough to bear up a horse. Five men lately descended the mountain in ninety minutes, sliding on the crust nearly two-thirds of the way. Some apprehensions are expressed that the new railway depot, in which the scientific party are living, may give way before the violence of the wind.

—The New York Times gives an abstract of the murders in New York city for the past year, and the means by which they were effected. Among them are these: By a paving stone, 1; by a shovel, 1; thrown out of the window, 1; thrown down stairs, 1. The grand total is 56.

—The London Saturday Gazette says: "There is something extremely disagreeable in the story that during the late experiments carried on with torpedoes in the Elbe some of these unpleasant machines broke loose and floated away into the ocean. The possibility of a yacht, steamer, or peaceful trading ship coming in contact with one of them is a very uncomfortable idea, as we fear that they would not respect neutral bottoms. It is earnestly to be hoped that if any of those torpedoes have wandered from their proper paths they will sink by their own weight without loss of time, or become the prey of some sea monster, who will be not a little surprised at the effect produced by such a peculiar pill."

—A whale was recently cast ashore in Lough Swilly, Derry, Ireland, and although dead, evidently for a considerable period, the presence of its carcass created much sensation. The fishers of the district secured it, and, having found a purchaser in the person of a Derry merchant, it was towed up to Fahan Point by a steamer and secured at the shore end of the pier. The whale is sixty-four feet from tip to tail, and is twenty-seven feet in girth. The tail is of enormous size, and the mouth is fourteen feet in length. The fins are three in number, and remarkably small. There is no mark of the harpoon, or any indication of death having resulted by violence. Notwithstanding, the Derry merchant above mentioned paid the fisherman £30 for the carcass, the Crown has stepped in and claimed it.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Ellen Key Blunt, sister to Philip Barton Key, killed by Sickles, is giving readings at Homburg, Germany.

—A member of H. W. Beecher's church has given $10,000 to establish "the Beecher Lectureship" in Yale College.

—A. M. Mosely has just retired from the Richmond (Va.) Whig, after being connected with it for thirty years.

—Zuloaga's stomach is less proud than Santa Anna's, and he will return to Mexico under Juarez's amnesty.

—John Ritchie, the last of the founders of the Edinburgh Scotsman, and its commercial head for forty years, died lately in his 93d year.

—Louis Kossuth is lying at the point of death in Turin, Italy.

—T. Buchanan Read was the man commissioned by the Italian Government to [illegible] General Sheridan from Naples to Rome.

—Jubal Early says he isn't dying of consumption; in fact, was never in better health in his life.

—During her late illness, in Rochester, Olive Logan was watched over "like a mother" by Susan B. Anthony. Olive is well again, and both ladies have resumed their lecturing.

—An exchange says: "Mrs. Howe, the Newport advocate of women's rights, is well known to be a lady of immense scholarship and learning. When an individual attempted to interview her, a short time ago, she immediately asked him 'if he was familiar with the phraseology of Schopenhauer.' Her ignorant persecutor was seized with a violent fit of coughing, and disappeared from her presence."

—A West Point correspondent has the following to say concerning the discipline of the cadets: "There seems to be no respecter of persons among these reporting officers. For instance, the name of Cadet Grant (son of the President) frequently appears. One entry against him is 'persistent disobedience of orders.' Another, 'laughing in the ranks.' Military discipline requires particularity in the smallest of things. The following are specimens of some of the causes of complaint: 'Scratching nose in ranks' (caused by a provoking mosquito); 'sneezing and coughing unnecessarily'; 'coat-skirt tucked in trowsers'; 'pants on top of boots'; 'raising both hands in ranks' (caused, as explanation says, by 'bug in ear'); 'stamping in ranks.'"

—Governor Merriwether, of Kentucky, says that General Sam Houston, in 1853, told him confidentially that no one living, except himself and wife, had any knowledge of the cause of their separation; that they parted friends, and still maintained a friendly correspondence with each other, and would continue to do so for life. He further said that at the time of their separation he drew up a statement in writing, giving the cause of that event, which was signed by himself and wife, and deposited in the hands of a friend, with instructions that it should be opened and published after the death of both of them.

—General Hooker and Chief Justice Chase have both taken apartments in the same house, on Fifth avenue, New York, a few doors from the Brevoort Hotel. Both of these gentlemen are patients of Dr. Hammond, formerly Surgeon General of the United States, who has for some years given his attention exclusively to affections of the brain. Mr. Chase has lately enjoyed a slight improvement in his condition. General Hooker, though still a sufferer from the effects of the paralytic stroke which he had four or five years ago, is in fair general health, but it is considered necessary that he should be kept free from mental excitement of any kind.

—In Canaan, N. H., a few days ago, after John Sullivan had whipped two of his boys, aged 11 and 14, very severely, the tables were turned on him by them. They took him out, gagged him, hung him to a post in the barn, and strangled him till he grew insensible. His wife, coming out, cut him down just in time. The enterprising youths have disappeared.

—An Eastern paper says: "It does not appear that Miss Anna Dickinson's income from lecturing this season will be as large as it was last season, when her platform profits reached as high as $19,000. Her annual income for the last seven years has averaged $16,000, which is a much larger sum than the profits obtained by any other female lecturer in America. Her friends say that she is very weary of the business, and that she has found money-making to be all vanity and vexation of spirit."

—Says the San Francisco Alta: "It is related of a young son of Uriah Brown—we do not know with how much correctness—that, failing to receive the assistance of the Democratic Governor of Oregon in an application for a naval cadetship, he went boldly on to Washington to seek it for himself. He was but a boy, and a son of a fierce apostle of Democracy; but he had a boy's undaunted hope and courage, and ardently desired to enter the navy of his country. He penetrated the awful presence of the Executive of the United States, and told Grant his story; he was endorsed by the Oregon and California Senators, irrespective of party, and his expenses were paid by similar friends at home; best of all, he got his commission from the President, and, as cadet-at-large, entered the Naval Academy."

—On Sunday last, a son of Dr. Smith, of Rondout, N. Y., died of hydrophobia, after a few hours of the most distressing paroxysms. He was bitten by a dog about three years ago. On the day previous to his death he had been skating, and, on his return home, remarked that he was going to die, and expressed a desire that he should be buried on Tuesday, at a particular hour. The request was regarded as a vagary of the lad's mind, and caused no feeling of anxiety until a few hours afterward, when the symptoms of the dreadful disease began to appear.

—Susan Hulter, a domestic in the Sorrel Horse House, at Lancaster, Pa., was to have been married, on Thursday evening of last week, at 7 o'clock, to Henry Brenner, who for many years had roomed at the same hotel. About an hour before the ceremony was to be performed, Susan went to the room of her intended husband, and found him sitting on the side of the bed. He complained of feeling unwell, and she went down stairs and prepared him a bowl of tea. She placed the tea on the table and bound a handkerchief around his head, when she went toward the door, which was but a few steps from the bed. She had not yet opened the door, when she heard the discharge of a pistol, and, looking round, saw Mr. Brenner still in the same position. She thought that he had fired into the wall, but almost instantly he fell back, and the pistol dropped from his hand to the floor. She picked the weapon hastily up and threw it on the bed, and then ran down stairs to give the alarm. Brenner died in about ten minutes, the ball having penetrated the brain. He was 51 years old, and in easy circumstances, and [illegible]

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Officer on Post Duty.

The Hospitals and their Inmates.

Christmas Festivities.

The Beethoven Centennial.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CASSEL, Dec. 13.

In every considerable military post throughout Prussia the officers of the garrison have their "casino," or place of rendezvous, whither all resort as business or pleasure furnish them occasion, and where the most favorable opportunities are provided for social intercourse, for obtaining the news of the day, and for finding diversion, as well as for attending to the wants of the "inner man."

In the "casino" of a post like Cassel, one will become tolerably familiar with the habits, opinions, and character of the average army officer, and it may, perhaps, interest your readers to take a few glimpses at the interior of one of these decidedly military and peculiarly Prussian localities, since Prussian soldiers and their surroundings are just now attracting so much of the attention of the world.

In the reading room of the "casino" are to be found all the prominent newspapers of Germany, and, from without, the London Times and L'Independance Belge, besides the illustrated Kladderadatsch (the German Punch) and the Gartenlaube (the German Harper's Weekly) occupy prominent places. Charts and maps of all European countries cover the walls and lie upon the tables, and conspicuous among these, of course, are those which represent France. Large and small maps of that empire, or republic, or what you choose to term it, both as a whole and in all its parts; plans of its fortifications; immense drawings of Paris and its defences, all most minute and exact in their execution, are numerous, and their well-thumbed appearance, as well as the conversation of the officers, [illegible] Prussians are well "up" in geography, particularly that of France. It is the policy of the government, indeed, to purchase all the newest and finest maps of other countries as they appear, and to supply them to all official localities. Portraits of the heroes of Germany and of favorite Generals are hanging about, and a bust of King William, crowned with a wreath of bays, occupies a prominent position. Trophies of the campaign of 1870, notably some beautiful specimens of side-arms from MacMahon's baggage train, captured at Worth, are temporarily here. Of these latter, a handsomely-wrought sword, with a woman's veil thrown over it, stands in one corner, the veil having been captured in the same train.

The habitues of the place sit in their favorite easy-chairs, conning their favorite newspapers. Occasionally there is a game of chess, or a party of whist, or of "sixty-six," a favorite German game. Occasionally, too, a veteran warrior, vanquished by Morpheus, his only victorious enemy, is dreaming placidly behind a sheet which probably proved more soporific than sensational. Indeed, every allowance is to be made for him when one considers how stale the news is, how unskilfully it is presented, and the mediocrity of the writing of almost all German journals.

Passing through the billiard-room, where a number of officers, young and old, are amusing themselves with the agreeable click of balls and clatter of tongues, we enter the mess, or dining, room. Here one finds good cheer, both solid and fluid, and animated talk which occasionally borders upon disputation. The discussion is all of military matters, and much of it is pleasant personal gossip: How the fellows from the Sixth Yager Battalion, who captured the mitrailleuse at Worth, have all been decorated with the Iron Cross; how the new Bavarian mitrailleuse surpasses the French arm in rapidity and effectiveness of fire; how Napoleon refused to permit some of the paroled officers here to engage a fencing-master, or use arms of any sort, even for private amusement; how Fraulein N., who married a French Colonel (who is prisoner here now), before the war, has become so thoroughly French that she will neither see nor speak to her old friends, and even ignores her relatives. How much better America observes her neutrality than England, and what a miserable country the latter is in general, fattening off the ruin and misery of the rest of the world, trading and playing fast and loose with both sides whenever two nations are at war. How the King, riding by the lines the other day, found a grenadier of the Fourth Guards reading a letter on his post, and, reining up to him, asked to see the letter. How the frightened fellow gave it up and the King read where his widowed mother, deeply bewailing her son's absence in such hardship and peril, was lamenting particularly that he could not come home to see his sister married; but the brave woman, nevertheless, courageously cheered him on, counselling him to "hew vigorously away" at the French and "stand by the flag." The King silently returned the letter and rode away, but a few hours after the guardsman received a furlough for fourteen days, and travelled, free, home to his sister's wedding and back again by the King's orders.

An officer's bursch comes in with some message for his master. He has been shot through both cheeks, and has, as a consequence, two very peculiar dimples under his two eyes, and an iron cross upon his breast. He excites universal admiration, and stands, cap in hand, bashfully shifting from one leg to the other, while his praises are being sounded. All the circumstances of the occurrence are being detailed, and some of the more enterprising officers present, who are compelled to remain inactive here in the rear, are cursing the hard luck which prevents them from distinguishing themselves also.

I heard recently a little discussion upon war in general and the present war in particular, which was quite amusing. It was between a stalwart and savage-looking old Landwehr Captain and a young Lieutenant of Hussars. The negotiations for an armistice had just fallen through, and the further course of the army before Paris was under consideration:

"Now," said the old Captain, pushing back a plate upon which a very generous allowance of roast goose (a national dish, equivalent to roast beef) had shortly before reposed, and emptying into his glass the last draught from a bottle of foaming Bavarian (a national beverage, nearly equivalent to water); "Now, for heaven's sake, let us talk no more about magnanimity, but push this siege through with all speed to its conclusion! A few shells coming down about the ears of those crazy Parisians, will bring them to their senses sooner than anything else. Why was not the bombardment commenced long ago?"

"Because," spoke up the hussar officer, who had just been wishing himself away to Paris, "our tender-hearted old King wishes to avoid it—or else because the guns are not in place, I am not sure that I know which, but, seriously, we ought not to bombard Paris, if we can help it. The war has horror enough already, without the conflagration and demolition of one of the most beautiful cities in the world."

"There it is again, 'horrors of war.' At all events, I am tired of hearing about the 'horrors of war.' War is one of the greatest advancing and civilizing agents of the world which is still heaven-wide (himmel-weit) from that perfection which allows uninterrupted peace and prosperity. War is as necessary as tempests are at sea. It comes to clear away the foul and stagnant accumulations of sluggish repose. France needed to be swept and garnished, and the disagreeable task fell to our hands. We have performed it to the best of our ability."

"Yes, but we have suffered terribly and almost irreparably in doing it; France can never repay us the blood and treasure she has cost us, and she herself lies in the dust. How that helps the world on is not clear, at least to my eyes."

"Wait a few years and you will see: Germany united! France rehabilitated and kept within bounds! It has cost a few thousand lives and a few millions of treasure, but it is worth what it has cost. Physical losses and sufferings and the ruin of a few, are not to be weighed against the progress of the world; moral, intellectual, and material."

So our good friend went on, evidently provided with a theory irrefragibly consistent with his practice, and evidently unconscious of any prejudice in favor of the profession of arms, looking upon it merely as the necessary and natural order of the world.

Thus conversation goes round the tables at which is often assembled quite a brilliant company, and where all sorts of good cheer abound. Argumentation is often brisk, and it is edifying to see how the fortunate few who understand all about everything lay the finger alongside the nose and expound the law de haut en bas. This one is ready to prove to you that the war will last another year. That one holds that peace will be concluded here in Cassel with Napoleon. The third knows exactly when, where, and how the Emperor of Germany is to be proclaimed and crowned, and at the mention of an Emperor of Germany, many fill their glasses, spring to their feet and drain a hearty bumper to his health, with the cry "Er lebe hoch!" Thus ends an evening at the "casino."

It is painful to an American, by reason of the contrast, unfavorable to us, to see how much better the government is served in this country than in ours, and at how much less cost. There are no contractors here, as there were in our own war, who are living like vampyres upon the blood of the nation, who have stolen from a shelf the royal diadem, the nation's honor, to put it in their pockets. There is a most rigid and honest system of inspection, and a government contract gives its holder extra care without extra pay. At the hospital where I am engaged, the surgeon who is "officer of the day" must inspect the meat before it can be weighed. All the supplies, the beds, the medicines, the buildings, are thus inspected by disinterested third parties.

The patients whom we receive now are nearly all suffering from internal diseases, brought on by the hardships and exposures of fore-post duty about Paris. The days of the wounded are nearly over, and we have discharged almost all of the brave men, some of whom had become like old friends, who have been here since August and September. Poor fellows! Many of them go as cripples into the world.

I said "good-bye," a few days since, to an artilleryman of the mounted battalion of the First Guard Field Artillery Regiment, who was wounded at Weissenburg—shot through the right arm. He was a boy in years, though not in courage, and from Berlin. He used to say, every morning, cheerfully:

"Mir geht's gut, Herr Doctor," although his sufferings were severe, and several ugly pieces of bone had to be removed from his arm. One morning he asked me how long I thought it would be before his arm would be well. It was then seventeen weeks since he had received the wound, and I said that he might be contented if in seventeen weeks more his wound was closed, and that his arm would always be more or less stiff. His eyes filled with tears, and he said:

"Donnerwetter! I thought I would be with my battery before Paris in four weeks more."

I only speak of him, because there are so [illegible] qualities, not to say vices, which are too apt to characterize the soldier, who do not seem capable of such fighting as was done at Worth and Gravelotte, who yet know how to resist with a fortitude and attack with a bravery which braggarts and desperados cannot approach.

R. S. D.

CASSEL, Dec. 19.

Military hospital service is no longer so urgent and exciting as in the first months of the war. The new arrivals of patients are for the most part suffering from internal diseases, and the number of wounded is comparatively small. The men have been doing fore-post duty about Paris, and their hardships and exposures have disabled them in various ways. Pneumonia, typhoid fever, and rheumatism are the principal diseases. Of dysentery we are happy in seeing little since the cold and dry weather set in. The poor fellows are, for the most part, worn out with fatigue, and thoroughly tired of the war. Many of them are men who have been in service almost constantly fourteen or twelve years, and have participated in the campaigns of 1864 and 1866, as well as the memorable campaign of 1870. They consider that their part is done, and that they are entitled to a respite. The first subject about which they inquire of the Surgeon, is not their disease, but their transportation home; whether they can have a leave of absence granted them; whether they can be allowed to go home to recover and take care of themselves at their own cost; whether they can be sent to some hospital which is near their home; all these questions, in every conceivable form, are put to the Doctor as he makes his rounds the first morning after their arrival. Some of them, indeed, are too weak and sick, and enduring too great sufferings, even to think of this; they lie for days indifferent to all that is going on about them; but, if they get better, with returning consciousness and hope comes the yearning after home. Many had hoped so confidently to spend Christmas at home, and had felt so sure that, in their particular case, there was some chance, that it is hard to be obliged to discourage all their expectations; but the wisest course, by far, is to assure them at the outset that there is not the slightest chance that their anticipations can be fulfilled, since the firm grasp in which the military power holds them is only relaxed by the most extraordinary means, and it is better for them, in the first instance, to give up all idea of moving except as the slow wheels of the government revolve, than to make all sorts of efforts which have not the hundredth part of a chance of success.

There is some consolation, too, in the preparations for celebrating Christmas in the hospital. [illegible] friends of the soldiers, and are zealously seconded and inspired by the Sisters of Charity, who care so tenderly for their rough but thankful charges, and are straining every nerve to have a jolly Christmas for the unfortunate men. They take it very unkindly when a poor fellow whom they have nursed through a long and dangerous illness, ungratefully, but naturally, forsakes the hospital for his home and friends, if he has been so happy as to receive permission to go to them. A tree is to be erected in every ward and pavilion of the hospital on Christmas eve, and it will bear some fruit for every patient in its respective departments. Then a capital dinner is to be provided for all who can enjoy it. The hospital will be illuminated and enlivened with music. Many will be happy, as they cannot go to their friends, in having their friends come to them, and the day will be made as merry as possible in every way.

Christmas is made a greater day, and more universally observed, here than in our own country. The number of individuals who do not receive some token of regard, however slight, or have not some gift, however small, to bestow, must be very inconsiderable; and friendless and forlorn in the last degree is the poor soul who is not remembered with some present. In all well-regulated households each member has some gift for every other, from the highest to the humblest; and parents would almost as soon think of slighting their children as their servants. In the hospital, numbers of the patients who are able to busy themselves about some trifling task are employing their leisure in fashioning toys of various sorts, and little keepsakes, which will be sent when they are done, as feld-post-briefe, to the distant wives and children, of whom so many of them are the happy possessors. Some of them are very skilful in this sort of work. One has elaborately whittled out of wood and painted a grenadier as big as two fists, and a Turco the size of your little finger; both are capitally executed in character, and are joined together so that you turn a crank and the ponderous jaws of the grenadier separate and the little Turco disappears head first down his throat. He has an infinite capacity for Turcos, and, if you turn the crank a thousand times, he "gobbles up" the last with apparently as much gusto as he did the first. The devourer of Turcos is evidently a Bavarian, as is indicated by the peculiar shape of his tufted helmet, his blue coat, and the letters on his shoulder piece. I asked the fellow who carved him why he had made him a Bavarian instead of a Prussian. His reply was that the Bavarians are "brave karls," and he seemed to have an admiration for them which is quite general among the Prussians. I have even heard them admit that they were better soldiers in some respects than themselves. To have done such valiant fighting as they have done in the present campaign, and to have invented such admirable beer as comes from the Bavarian breweries, is enough to command the hearty admiration of any German, I suppose.

Our hospital, like many called into existence as necessity required in the first weeks of the war, has been extemporized from material intended for other purposes. It occupies the ground and buildings erected originally for the accommodation of the train battalion of the Eleventh Army Corps, and is known as the Train-remise or Train depot hospital; also, as Royal Reserve Hospital No. 2, of Cassel. It consists of three immense brick buildings, of one story and a half, with wide doors capable of admitting the train wagons, and stone floors, best resisting their wear and tear. They are built upon and enclose an area of three acres. One of the buildings extends across the entire side of the area, and is divided into three commodious halls, two accommodating 80 beds and one 100 beds. The other two are built upon the corners of the space, and extend one-half of the distance in either direction. They are each divided into two halls, and receive 80 beds. There are thus 580 beds in this part of the institution. In addition to these, there are built upon the neighboring ground eight pavilions, loose board structures, which were hurriedly rigged up in August, when the need was the most urgent, but which have since been underpinned with brick, thoroughly battened, thatched with straw and lined inside with cheap, heavy bagging, and entirely covered outside with black water-proof cloth, so that, although they look like vaults or coffins covered with a pall externally, they are very cheerful and comfortable within. These eight pavilions have each 30 beds, and, adding their 240 to the 580 of the halls, we have 820 beds as the capacity of the institution, though at various times there have been one and two hundred more, when the immense numbers to be accommodated made it necessary to fill some of the half-story rooms above. This is a greater capacity than that of Bellevue or Charity Hospital in New York, or, indeed, of any American hospital, unless it be the new Cincinnati institution. But if it exceeds these institutions in capacity it equals them in no other respect. The halls are dark, and in wet weather (of which we have a great deal) are apt to be damp. They are with great difficulty kept of a proper temperature, and the ventilation is very defective. Little improvements and changes, of which the surgeon feels the necessity, have to be repeatedly brought to the notice of the hospital commission, and are very slow in coming. This is, of course, largely the case in all military hospitals, but it is far more so here than ever during our own war; and the reason is, first, that the army surgeons are much restricted in the control of their departments; second, that the demands for hospital facilities of all kinds have exceeded all previous expectation; third, that the Prussians have been slower than we were in adopting all improvements, from whatever source suggested and whatever their expense, and in realizing the situation and meeting it in the prompt and business-like manner which our circumstances and necessities have forced us to learn, in the practice of all arts, whether of war or peace.

These last days of the century in which Beethoven lived, are filling the air of Germany with sounds that mingle strangely with the wild reverberations of war. Rather they do not mingle with them, but form a sweet and grateful contrast to them. They replace discord with harmony, and offer us melody and rythm for deafening and monstrous clangor. Your readers will hence, perhaps, gladly lend their ears for a moment to some account of the way in which Beethoven is remembered in the land which gave him birth.

This is a small city, and if we estimate what was done here by size and numbers as an American would, perhaps, be too much inclined to do, anything that was accomplished in Cassel would look small as compared with the Boston Festival of 1869, or even the "Colossal Fizzle" which took place in New York last summer. But in real artistic merit either the little orchestra from Frankfort, which has been giving concerts here through the winter, or the orchestra of the Royal Opera House will surpass any similar bodies to be found in America, unless they be the excellent artists under the direction of Thomas' baton, or that grand orchestra of the Philharmonic Society of New York, which Carl Bergmann has trained.

I attended two concerts given in honor of Beethoven, in which only his music was performed. The first was more popular in its nature—as much so, at least, as his elevated music can be said to be popular. It was given by the Frankfort orchestra in one of the old Electoral buildings situated in the beautiful "Auepark" of the city, and called the "Orangerieschloss," because it was used as a winter repository for the orange trees of the Elector. Here little parties were collected in pleasant coteries about the tables, enjoying in the German way the gratification of several senses at once, gossipping and eating and drinking and listening. But there was a certain reverence and quiet in the demeanor of many not usually observable, and as the familiar strains, unrivalled in sweetness, unapproachable in sublimity, fell upon their ears, all surrendered themselves to the wondrous power of the master of melody and harmony and rythm. The features of the programme were the overture which Beethoven composed to Goethe's tragedy of "Egmont," the grand septette for violin, viola, 'cello, double-bass, clarionette, bassoon, and horn, and the most popular and best known of his symphonies, the "Fifth." All were rendered in a conscientious manner, though the septette did not seem to have been sufficiently rehearsed. There was no extra announcement, no attempt at display of any sort. The audience was neither larger nor smaller than the usual audiences of the place.

The second concert was given at the Opera House, and formed a grand gala night for performers and audience. The proceeds were devoted to the aid of poor musicians, and a banquet succeeded the musical feast. A colossal bust of Beethoven, which is the property of the museum here, was set up before the stage, garlanded with flowers, and crowned with a laurel wreath. The bust had his stern and clouded brows, but the lower part of the face was "idealized" almost out of resemblance to him.

The programme embraced the gala overture (op. 124); a violin concerto, the solo parts of which were performed by a superb violinist from Dresden; the terzetto, "Tremate, empi, tremate," the romanze for the violin in F major, and the ninth symphony, with the united vocal and instrumental finale of which Schiller's "Ode to Joy" furnishes the text for the vocal parts.

These works of the greatest musical intelligence the world has ever seen are, of necessity, too little known in America to allow me to speak of them at any length, in the hope of interesting your readers. The day is not far distant, however, when music will be as truly cultivated with us as it is in Europe, and may all the muses and graces hasten its arrival!

Meanwhile, we cannot help wishing that the master could have looked out upon these days from the dark and tempestuous years of his life, could have seen the homage which his genius, the compassion which his sufferings, command. He might then have known the tranquillity and happiness which seemed ever denied him through life.

R. S. D.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The San Domingo Interpellation.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In common with the earnest friends of General Grant, I hoped his election to the Presidency would harmonize the conflicting elements of the Republican party, reconcile the South to such measures of reconstruction as were necessary to secure the equal rights of all classes in the rehabilitated States, and inaugurate an era of peace and good will. And this hope was greatly strengthened by his public and authoritative pledge—the pivotal plank in his platform—that he would have no policy to enforce upon the Republican party; that his office would be to execute the laws and enforce the policy which Congress and the country should adopt. He pledged himself voluntarily to administer the government, and not to dictate a new, and then unthought of, policy to the country. This San Domingo business has an ugly look, in whatever aspect we view it.

1. It is a Presidential scheme wholly. No interest of the country required or suggested it. None of the organs of public opinion—the press, State Legislatures, Congress, foreign Ministers, Boards of Trade, or the representatives of Commerce—demanded it. On the contrary, the first announcement of the measure took the country by surprise, and it was received with more general dissent and opposition, by the Republican press and members of Congress, than any measure ever proposed by any President from the members of his own party. And nothing but the respect and popularity accorded to the President, for his great services in the war for the Union, saved the measure from general and emphatic condemnation.

2. The manner in which, and the agents by whom, the treaty was negotiated, as well as the character of the treaty itself, gave suspicion and discredit to the measure. No public man of character and ability, having the confidence of the country, was entrusted with its negotiation; nor is this strange when it is known that it was supplemented by a promise on behalf of the President—a promise most religiously kept—that he would use his influence privately with the members of the Senate to induce them to ratify it. And we have had the spectacle of a President and his secretaries and subordinates lobbying in the halls of Congress to carry a measure which the Senate had already condemned, which was distasteful to a large majority, and positively offensive to a large portion of his own party.

3. There was no necessity for the measure. We have got along very comfortably without it until now. It is singular that the President should understand the needs of the country so much better than the country does itself, and should be determined to thrust the measure down its throat, as a parent does medicine to a sick child, whether it likes it or not.

4. It causes needless division. If there were not strong opposition to the measure within the Republican party, it would still be a questionable measure, when we consider the character of the people proposed to be annexed, the cost of annexation and the jobbery mixed up with it, the force employed to accomplish it, and the menace to the Republic of Hayti. But when the fact stands out so prominent, that large numbers of the ablest Republicans in both houses of Congress, despite all Presidential blandishments and manipulations, are steadfastly opposed to the measure; that the great majority of the leading Republican presses oppose it, and that the great mass of the people who support presses and make Presidents, oppose it, it seems almost like infatuation on the part of the President thus to repudiate, so publicly and signally, the pledge with which he began his administration,—to have no policy of his own to enforce, à la Johnson. He may carry this measure, by the use of his patronage, against the wishes and judgment of the people, and the country may acquiesce in the measure once accomplished. But it will be a measure carried by the dictation of the President as absolutely as any decree ever enforced upon unwilling subjects by Wilhelm of Prussia, or the Czar of Russia. And no white-washing committee which the President may send to San Domingo to gloss over the measure, can blot out this damaging fact. Mr. Editor, I dislike to say these things. But as one who helped make the Republican party, by long years of toil and sacrifice in its behalf, and as a representative of that large class who have not served the party for office or pay, and who have given it, and must still give it, its majorities at the polls, I protest against the measure as one fraught with evil, and only evil, to the party and to the country. And especially when it is sought, as now, to carry it as a measure both of party policy and of party fealty.

S. M. BOOTH.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

Provisions of the Bill to be Presented to the House—Number of Representatives Fixed Upon—Only Two States to Lose a Member.

Washington (Jan. 9) Despatch to the New York Tribune.

Judge Mercur, of the House Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the subject of a new Congressional apportionment and the various bills relating thereto, has prepared a report and a bill to accompany it, which the committee has instructed him to report to the House. This he will do to-morrow, or as soon as he can obtain the floor. The report and bill will be printed and recommitted. The following is the substance of the report:

That inasmuch as said bill was acted upon by each house of Congress prior to the taking of the ninth census, and with the object of having Representatives elected under it in the year 1870, many of its provisions have become useless and impracticable, yet the House of Representatives thereby indicated 275 Representatives, and the Senate 300 Representatives, as the number of which the House should be composed. The committee has given due consideration to the fact. Believing, however, that 300 Representatives, to be increased by the admission of new States, is a greater number than public policy now requires, it is concluded to report in favor of 280 members, commencing with the Forty-third Congress. The number is arrived at by fixing upon 137,800 persons as the ratio, and also by giving an additional Representative to each State that has a fraction greater than one moiety of the said ratio.

Upon this basis, the only States whose representation will be reduced will be New Hampshire and Vermont, each of which will lose one Representative. The States of Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Ohio, Florida, Oregon, West Virginia, Nevada, and Nebraska will each retain their present representation. The States of Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, California, and Minnesota will each gain one over its present representation. The States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Texas, Wisconsin, and Kansas will each gain two. The States of Missouri, Michigan, and Iowa will each gain three, and the State of Illinois will gain four.

This report, and the following bill, are based upon the census just completed:

The bill proposes that, from and after the 3d day of March, 1873, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 280 members, to be apportioned among the several States in accordance with the provisions of this act, as follows:

States.	Rep'ves.	States.	Rep'ves.
Vermont	2	Kentucky	10
New Hampshire	2	Tennessee	9
Maine	5	Indiana	13
Massachusetts	11	Illinois	18
Rhode Island	2	Missouri	13
Connecticut	4	Arkansas	4
New York	32	Michigan	9
New Jersey	7	Florida	1
Pennsylvania	26	Texas	6
Delaware	1	Iowa	9
Maryland	6	Wisconsin	8
Virginia	9	California	4
North Carolina	8	Minnesota	3
South Carolina	5	Oregon	1
Georgia	9	Kansas	3
Alabama	7	West Virginia	3
Mississippi	6	Nevada	1
Louisiana	5	Nebraska	1
Ohio	19		

A proviso is inserted that after such appointment shall have been made, when any new State shall be admitted into the Union, the Representative or Representatives of such new State shall be additional to the number of 280, herein limited.

The Methodist Book Concern Frauds—Another Investigation.

From the New York Times, Jan. 10.

The frauds of the Methodist Book Concern, whose discovery, more than a year ago, created a great sensation and almost universal comment throughout the country, are to be further investigated here in a couple of days. Two investigations were made in this city by the Book Committee, and the reports made thereof were not very explicit or satisfactory to the Church or to the public, and the discussions of the Methodist Press, which followed, rather magnified and muddled the case, so that when the Book Committee met, a few weeks ago, in Cincinnati, the case was again called, and, so greatly had its aspects changed in the interim, that the assistant agent of the Book Concern, Rev. Dr. Lanahan, from being the complainant became the defendant, and was compelled to plead to some twelve or fifteen distinct indictments, charging him with certain offenses detrimental to the success of the publishing interests of the M. E. church. The Book Committee consists of fifteen traveling preachers elected by the General Conference, and, by the discipline of the M. E. Church, they have the general oversight of the publishing interests of the Church during the interim between one General Conference and another. They have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in their own body during this period of four years. It is their duty also to examine into the accounts of the several agents, and to report yearly to all the annual conferences and to the General Conference, and they may suspend an editor or agent from his official position if they deem such action necessary for the interests of the Church and of the Concern. In the exercise of these powers, therefore, the Committee, at their last annual meeting, suspended Dr. Lanahan, and, by mutual consent, a time was fixed—Thursday, Jan. 12—for the trial of the assistant agent. The Committee consists of Rev. James Pike, of New Hampshire Conference; G. W. Woodruff, of New York East Conference; C. S. Vancleve, of Newark Conference; Henry Slicer, of Baltimore Conference; J. S. Bingham, Black River Conference; James Irwin, Central New York Conference; G. W. Maltby, Erie Conference; J. F. Kennedy, North Ohio Conference; B. F. Rawlins, Indiana Conference, (deceased); F. A. Blades, Detroit Conference; H. Bannister, Wisconsin Conference; Cyrus Brooks, Minnesota Conference; L. M. Vernon, St. Louis Conference; J. H. Moore, Illinois Conference, and J. Rothweiler, of the Central German Conference. These gentlemen will be here in a day or two, and the investigation will be held in the Book Rooms, at No. 805 Broadway, but, so far as we are advised, the sessions are to be private, except as to the friends of the accused agent and the committee. We understand that counsel have been retained for both sides, and that the investigation at this time will be most thorough. It is to be hoped that the committee and the accused may decide to admit representatives of the press.

OAKES AMES.

Large Meeting of His Creditors in Boston—A Liberal Extension Granted by the Parties Holding the Ames Paper—The Liabilities of All the Ames Concerns, $8,490,073, Against Assets of $15,227,184—How the Union Pacific Railroad Happened to be Built.

Boston (Jan. 9) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

There has been a great deal of speculation and comment during the past ten days about the reported failure of Oakes Ames. Some of the stories have represented him as having gone down beyond financial reclamation, and others have reported him as being only temporarily embarrassed, with assets nearly doubling his liabilities. The creditors of Mr. Ames, or of the various firms with which he is connected, held an informal meeting one day last week and appointed a committee to examine into the condition of affairs and the prospects of the obligations being met if an extension was granted. The committee appointed consisted of Elisha Atkins, Franklin Haven, James H. Beal, John B. Alley, John T. Coolidge, George B. Upton, T. W. Walker, B. E. Bates, and Seth Turner, and the result of their investigations was made known at a special meeting called here to-day.

Creditors to the number of nearly a hundred were present, and it is probably no exaggeration to say that there never was a larger representation of wealth before assembled. Not less than a hundred millions, at the very lowest estimate, were probably represented by individuals as individuals, to say nothing about the vast amounts represented by gentlemen who appeared as officers of banks and corporations.

John B. Alley, of Lynn, formerly member of Congress [illegible], was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and Seth J. Turner, of Boston, was elected Secretary. Mr. Alley, after a few remarks, submitted the following report of his committee:

At the solicitation of Messrs. Ames and their friends, together with requests from some parties largely interested, the undersigned were induced to act as a committee to investigate their affairs, and to give the result of their investigation to this meeting. This course was deemed advisable chiefly for the reason that much time would be saved, and promptness was an essential element in obtaining a satisfactory adjustment.

The liabilities are so large, the property involved so immense and of every description, that the best interests of all required that there should be no unnecessary delay in agreeing upon the course to be pursued.

The committee find upon an examination the liabilities and assets to be as follows:

Mr. Oakes Ames' indebtedness and liabilities amount to the sum of	$7,288,178.99
Of this amount $4,000,000 is secured by collateral estimated to be worth at its market value about	$5,500,000
Leaving about	1,000,000
of unsecured debts.	
His assets amount to	10,791,298.38
Leaving	3,[illegible]
balance after paying all his debts.	

This estimate is based upon what we regard as a fair valuation of what may be realized out of the property if reasonable time is given to dispose of it.

It is estimated that Oliver Ames & Sons are endorsers upon the obligations of Oakes Ames to the extent of about $[illegible].

Oliver Ames & Sons owe in notes and accounts	$ 695,862.97
They have assets to the amount of	3,682,705.90
Exclusive of about $1,000,000 due them from Mr. Oliver Ames, leaving a balance of over	2,942,343.06

This we regard as a moderate estimate of their property, and have no doubt this amount can be fully realized.

The liabilities of the Ames Plow Company amount, in notes and accounts, to	$ 418,001.38
Their assets amount to	1,030,[illegible]
Leaving a balance of	[illegible]
The Kinsley Iron and Machine Company liabilities are	[illegible]
Their assets are	409,790.12
Leaving a balance of	392,[illegible]
The whole amount of liabilities of all the concerns—Oakes Ames, Oliver Ames & Sons, Ames Plow Co., and Kinsley Iron and Machine Co., are	8,490,073.43
The assets of all are	15,227,184.78
Which leaves a balance of	6,[illegible]

We do not include the private property of the members of the firm of Oliver Ames & Sons, except of Oakes Ames. That would swell this balance to considerably above $8,000,000.

We feel that in this estimate everything is valued no higher than it will bring under proper and judicious management.

Their assets comprise every variety and description of property, most of it exceedingly valuable, and if the creditors will grant them the necessary time to dispose of their property, without too much sacrifice, and their business continued, which is very large and immensely profitable, we have no hesitation in saying most unqualifiedly that we believe every obligation will be met by the payment of both principal and interest. The high character of the parties, their undoubted ability, large experience and unquestioned integrity, [illegible] will be liquidated before the expiration of the time proposed.

When Mr. Alley had finished reading the foregoing report he addressed the meeting as follows:

Now, gentlemen, I wish to say a few words in behalf of Oakes Ames. It is due to him, to you, his creditors, and to the community, that he should be vindicated, and an explanation made why he finds himself in this position. What I say now is without his knowledge and upon my own responsibility, but I know whereof I affirm. I know that if it had not been for Oakes Ames, for his boldness, his courage, his energy, that greatest of achievements in ancient or modern enterprise—the building of the Pacific Railroad—would not to-day nor for a long time to come, if ever, have become an accomplished fact.

I hesitate not to assert that if the National Government, which saves many millions annually by its construction, had been as faithful to its obligations as he and those with whom he is associated in the management and direction of this road have been to it, he would not have been obliged to ask at your hands the accommodation which his necessities now demand.

Instead of denunciation and abuse the builders of this road had a right to expect the co-operation and gratitude of both government and people. But contentious factions, rival interests and wicked speculators have done their worst to misrepresent them and poison the public mind in regard to its construction and management, and they so far succeeded in connection with blackmailing, plundering and swindling legal raids upon its operations, to so impair its credit that Mr. Ames, assisted by a few others, was compelled to take it upon his herculean shoulders several times, and lift it out of difficulty. To do this he invested largely in its securities, and this demand lately made by the government, just as the road was getting into good position, and "out of the woods," and he felt that he should soon realize something near their real value, reduced their market value so much that with all his other burdens he was obliged to succumb.

The demand was as unexpected and sudden as it was unjust; for, I venture to say, no fair-minded man who was in Congress at the time the bills were passed, as were Mr. Ames and myself, ever dreamed of such a demand being made by the government. To be sure, the real demand of the government is not so very burdensome, and ought not to have seriously affected the securities; but the misapprehension of the public with regard to the extent of the demand has reduced their market value very materially. If you will pardon me, I will briefly state how it happened that Mr. Ames got into this enterprise. He was a member of the Pacific Railroad Committee in Congress, and he felt, as we all did, the great and overshadowing importance to this nation of having a railroad across the continent—and you all remember how much it was discussed, and how indispensable it was regarded. I remember well that President Lincoln said to me, one day, that he regarded it so vital to the political safety of the nation, as well as to the material interests of the country, that he should go for almost any bill that the capitalists of the country would accept and agree to build the road under. The first bill passed by Congress provided that the whole of the earnings of the road in the service of the government should be appropriated to the payment of the bonds and interest.

They found that they could not induce capitalists to build the road under that bill, and they returned the next year and got it amended, so that only one-half of the earnings in the service of the government should be retained, and also that the government lien should be a second lien.

Mr. Ames was on the committee, and favored the bill. He came to me and asked me to support it. I told him it seemed to me almost too favorable a bill, but of course he was on that committee, and had examined it thoroughly, and I should defer to his judgment.

I remember his reply distinctly, that he did not think it too much to give them; it was of inestimable value to the government and people, and if they could find fools enough to build it under that bill he should be glad.

Not he or any other member of Congress had the slightest idea, at any time, of engaging in this great work under that bill as amended. Capitalists (chiefly in New York) were induced to pay in, I believe, about half a million, and the work progressed for some months, when they got discouraged, and concluded to lose what they had put in rather than risk more under these circumstances. Mr. Ames was appealed to more than a year, I think, after the passage of these bills under which the road was built. I remember he called upon me and asked me to join him and others and lift this enterprise out of its embarrassments and try and put it through.

He urged upon me the patriotic consideration of its immense benefit to the nation, and the great credit that all would get from the American people who were instrumental in its completion. We all felt that if properly managed it promised a liberal profit.

He went into it and invested with his brother a very large amount of money, and most faithfully have they kept all their obligations with the government. They, with their associates, have built a first-class road and thoroughly equipped it, and performed every part of their agreement to the very letter, and a great deal more. They have built it in half the time allowed and at an enormously increased cost, compelled to do so to save their property in consequence of the bad faith of Congress. By building this road they have given many millions value to the half of the lands reserved by government, which before were utterly valueless and would have remained so if the road had not been built, the government saved in transportation and direct expenses annually several millions more than the whole interest amounts to; and little did he or any one think who was in Congress at the time these bills were passed, when the unspeakable importance of the road was completely realized, and the great risk incurred by the projectors fully appreciated, that Congress, the government, or the people would ever prove faithless to their obligations merely because they supposed it had proved a profitable investment; but in this the public and Congress have been deceived and deluded. There is not one who would, like the Ameses, have kept all their securities and fulfilled all their obligations to their associates [illegible].

To be sure if all these securities prove to be perfectly good and the stock very valuable, as Mr. Ames and his associates [illegible] fairly [illegible], and never were any entitled to more credit, if anything is to be allowed for zeal and enterprise, productive of such prodigious and beneficent results. I know that timid capitalists shake their heads and exclaim: what a bold man! how unwise! I complain not of this. This is well for them, but we are not all made alike. History records that the merchant, statesman, and great patriot of the Revolution, Robert Morris, was a bold man, and sustained the American army by his personal means and credit in its darkest hour of adversity, and when he gave his personal obligations for fourteen hundred thousand dollars—an immense sum in that day—to keep the army from starving, the timid merchants and capitalists of Philadelphia exclaimed, "What a bold man! how unwise!" He made himself poor, to be sure, and was imprisoned for debt, but the name and memory of Robert Morris are enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, second only to Washington. Who can tell me to-day the name of any one of the most eminent of those timid merchants and capitalists of Philadelphia?

When Mr. Alley had finished, Mr. Hall, of the Tremont Bank, moved that the report of the committee be accepted, and George B. Upton followed in support of the motion, claiming that if the estate went into insolvency it would damage the prospects of the creditors, and greatly affect the industrial interests of the State by the stoppage of their various and extensive branches of manufacturing.

Mr. Otis, of Barnstable, believing that none of the creditors would ever lose a dollar, thought, however, that as there were many creditors who were not here, it would be wise to appoint a trustee, or perhaps a committee, to look after the interests of the creditors.

Both Mr. Hall and Mr. Alley opposed this motion, though the Messrs. Ames were willing it should be adopted, and the motion was withdrawn; after which, the report of the committee, as originally presented, was adopted by a unanimous vote, and the meeting then dissolved, the leading creditors having previously signed an agreement for extension, as recommended by the committee.

THE RULOFF MURDER TRIAL.

A Philologist Accused of Murder—He Pleads His Own Case—Abundant Proof of His Connection with the Burglary.

Binghamton (Jan. 7) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The testimony in the trial of the prisoner Ruloff, in this city, with that of Burrows, the clerk who was sleeping with the murdered clerk, Mirick, began this morning. Interest in the trial increases. The court-room is too small by half for the eager crowds which gather at the doors and go away without the opportunity of entrance. The witness, Burrows, vividly detailed the circumstances of the burglary and murder. He was sleeping with young Mirick on a couch on the store floor, near the head of the stairs which led from the first floor to the basement. The two clerks were awakened by a noise, and saw three men standing at about six feet from the foot of the bed. The clerks got up, and Mirick, drawing a pistol which they had under the pillow, snapped it twice at the intruders, but, failing to discharge it, both the clerks walked toward the foot of the bed, and when within reach of the burglars one of the latter struck the witness a stunning blow on the head with an instrument used to open dry-goods boxes. A struggle ensued which lasted for fifteen or twenty minutes. The clerks succeeded in flooring one of the burglars after gashing him in the head with a chisel; the other two burglars ran down stairs, but one of them returned immediately and clinched with the clerks. The third burglar remained on the stairs and fired three or four shots up across the banisters as either of the clerks, who were in their night clothes, came in sight at the head of the stairs. Finally, this third man rushed up stairs and deliberately shot young Mirick through the head. The burglars then fled, and a general alarm was given. As further testimony showed, two of the robbers ran out the back way and made for the Chenango River, in which they were drowned while attempting to escape. The third man was seen to skulk away in another direction.

Burrows declined positively to identify the prisoner at the bar as the man who did the shooting on the night of the burglary, though firmly believing in his identity. On cross-examination, Ruloff conducted his own case, questioning the witness with searching closeness. During the day the prisoner frequently argued points of law and rules of evidence, and made his own motions before the court. He speaks in a rapid, nervous manner, frequently adding tragic gesticulations. Judge Hogeboom hears him with dignified patience, and gives him all the latitude due. Ruloff excepted to the greater part of the evidence adduced. In the afternoon the testimony traced Ruloff to his residence in New York, at No. 170 Third avenue, where the latter hired rooms of Mrs. Jakobs. Captain Hedden testified that two keys taken from the prisoner after arrest fitted the front door of Mrs. Jakobs' house and Ruloff's room. He was known at the house as Mr. Euric Leurio, whose occupation was that of a hardworking literary man. In a desk in the room was found a burglar's drill for entering safes, various bits, saws, gimlets, and other appliances known to the art. A mass of manuscript was also found, and a large philological work of great labor and research, in the handwriting of the prisoner. The book bears the following title: "The Method in the Formation of Language as Art Reviewed: Mystery Revealed; 5,000 Examples. By E. Leurio, L. M. B. First Edition. Published by the Author, No. 2 Amity street, New York. 1870." When this work was produced the prisoner manifested unusual emotion, and seemed to have for it an almost affectionate interest. In arguing an exception to the evidence of the papers produced, he caught up the volume, and holding it in one hand struck it with the other, uttering these words: "There is a book which no five hundred men can reproduce in ten years. This is the evidence that I am not prowling about the country robbing stores, but that my life in New York city is one of labor and close study." The work gives evidence of rare linguistic scholarship. It is an attempt to establish a common origin for all languages. It is systematically arranged and laboriously tabulated in respect to derivations. The chirography of the book is the same as that of papers found on the body of the drowned man Jarvis, who also boarded at 170 Third avenue, New York, and was known there as Curtis.

Edward Jakobs, son of Ruloff, alias Leurio's landlady, testified that Leurio had been at No. 170 Third avenue for more than a year; that he was all the time busy at work on his book; that he seldom left the house; that he (witness) was frequently in Leurio's company, and spent much time in his room; that Curtis, alias Jarvis, occupied the room with the prisoner, going and coming at intervals; that the two left 170 Third avenue on or about the 15th of August last (the day before the murder of Mirick), and that they never returned; he said Ruloff had never but once before left the house for a day, and that was for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Philological Society at Poughkeepsie, for the purpose of presenting before that body the merits of his book. Witness also identified the shoes as the same, or very like these, Ruloff had worn at his home. Other testimony proved a curious connection of the prisoner with the drowned burglar Davenport, alias Dexter, [illegible] under another name, and appeared as counsel in a trial of Davenport for stealing silks in Cortland, in 1869.

Many spectators repair to the Court House in the morning, and, securing a seat, remain in the room all day, bringing their mid-day lunch with them. The testimony of young Jakobs was followed by that of Miss Pauline Jakobs, his sister, a young miss of 15 years, black-eyed and interesting. She gave her answers in a direct, naive manner; testified to the good character of the prisoner while at 170 Third avenue, and also to his literary and secluded habits. Other witnesses proved the identity of the prisoner with his various aliases; the drowned burglars with theirs, and his connections with them. The testimony will not close to-day, and it is not probable that the summing up will be reached before Tuesday or Wednesday next.

Ventilation in the Illinois State House.

From the Health Lift.

On the 19th day of December last, Edward Rummel, Secretary of State, made to His Excellency the Governor, in accordance with the requirements of the new constitution, his annual report, in which occurs a passage concerning the provision made for the current session of our State Legislature, by which we learn that, owing to the increased number of members, it was deemed best to fit up the old Hall of Representatives for the use of the Senate, and to procure the use of a vast church edifice for the Representatives, "thus giving to both branches of the General Assembly large, commodious, and pleasant rooms, well-lighted and ventilated."

We do not propose to give any elaborate details of cubic spaces, areas of fresh air entrance and foul air exit, etc., of the "well-ventilated" room to which our unfortunate State Senators have been assigned. But we have made a brief summary of the ratio of sickness and mortality of the Constitutional Convention which held its sessions in the same "well-ventilated" hall in the winter of 1869-70.

The total number of members of the convention was eighty-five.

Of whom four died during the session, and five more during the subsequent three months.

Making a total of nine deaths in eight months, out of eighty-five men, averaging more than ordinary vitality, vigor and expectation of life.

The average rate of absence daily on account of sickness was twenty-three, or considerably more than 25 per cent of the whole number.

A few details will present this in a still stronger light.

[illegible]

session it became positively irksome to make any exertion, either mental or physical.

The sanitary history of the Illinois Constitutional Convention will form one of the standard illustrations in the future literature of ventilation; and Secretary Rummel's ill-timed pleasantry lights it up with horrible grotesqueness.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Inauguration of Governor Claflin for Another Term—His Message to the Legislature—His Views on Woman Suffrage and War with England.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.

Governor Claflin was inaugurated to-day, and delivered his message to the Legislature. There is a large assemblage of citizens at the State House.

In his message he speaks of the finances of the State as in a satisfactory condition. The total debt, funded and unfunded, is $28,[illegible],881.96, and the sinking fund for its redemption amounts to $15,000,000. The debt was decreased $2,552,498.09 during the last year. Within the last eight years more than $12,000,000 have been paid for the relief of disabled soldiers and their families, and the families of those killed in the war. In addition to this more than $16,000,000 have been paid in bounties to soldiers since 1861. The Governor recommends that the tax on savings banks be increased to one per cent, in which case the State tax for this year may be reduced to $2,000,000. The Hoosac tunnel is progressing favorably, more than one-half of the work being completed. He urges the speedy completion of the Hartford & Erie Railroad, at the same time asserting that the entire burden should not fall upon Massachusetts, but that Rhode Island and Connecticut should do their share of the work. The number of enrolled militia is 181,719, and all of whom Governor Claflin thinks should be furnished with breech-loading fire-arms. The Prohibitory Liquor law is taken up and defended at length, and an increase in the number of the State Constabulary, together with an asylum for inebriates, is recommended. The collections of the Constabulary, he says, have aggregated $60,000 more than the expenses for the past year. Of woman suffrage the Governor says:

"The usages, the sentiments, and the teachings of the past ages are, indeed, in opposition to this principle, but this is an age of change and progress. The existence and action of our republican government are also in opposition to the customs of the past and present majority of nations. We are accustomed to examine each question independently on its intrinsic merits, and we are not bound by the traditions of the past. With regard, then, to the elective right, it is difficult to see why one sex only should exercise the privilege of voting, and there certainly are many strong considerations why those now excluded should be permitted to share in public affairs. Whatever conclusions, however, we may reach on this point, there can be no question that great injustice is done to woman by many existing laws, and it is our duty to relieve the statute-books of these relics of barbaric ages. I allude particularly to those laws affecting the rights of property. For instance, a husband inherits all of his wife's separate personal estate, while she, under like circumstances, will inherit only one-third of his; the husband can dispose of all his personal estate by will, but she can devise no more than one-half of her separate estate without his consent; a husband's separate deed can convey his real estate, subject only to dower and homestead, without her consent; but her deed conveying her own separate estate, without his consent, is absolutely void. The wife cannot convey her shares in a corporation, neither can she lease her separate real estate for more than a year without her husband's consent. No such restriction attaches to the husband's stock in corporations or leases of real estate, and while a wife within a specified time may waive the provisions of her husband's will, if it unjustly deprives her of her proper share of his property, yet if she is insane during that period of time, no such waive can be made, and the unjust will must stand; so that if the death of her husband causes her to lose her reason she will with it lose her just share of his property also. There are laws also affecting the rights of women in regard to children, which bear severely on the tenderest relations. The courts have often shielded her of late years in these matters, resting, doubtless, that precedent, and the usual strict interpretation of laws often bring great injustice to many worthy and suffering mothers and lasting injury to children. All such injustice and hardships should be eliminated from our laws, and this is peculiarly your function. The laws of the State ought to express the sentiments and opinions of the people, but our statutes now fail to do this in many particulars deeply affecting the rights of woman."

In alluding to national affairs, at the close of his address, Governor Claflin says:

"We are reminded, not only by our own history but also by the terrible conflict now raging between two of the most enlightened nations of the globe, of the inestimable value of peace. [illegible] the settlement of the questions in dispute between the two countries."

A FEARFUL RIDE.

Four Hundred Feet on a Cowcatcher—Hanging by a Thread—Remarkable Escape.

From the Hartford Courant, Jan. 3.

Frank Trask, a fireman, running on the night freight train from this city to Providence, had a most remarkable escape from death on Saturday night last. As the train was going on the down grade east from the summit of Bolton Mountain, he went to the forward part of the engine to oil the piston. The oil is distributed better when the train is going the fastest, and he took this part of the road, where the train gets the highest speed, to attend to it. By some sudden motion of the locomotive he lost his hold, and was thrown forward on to the cow-catcher, but instead of rolling off and being dashed to pieces, as he expected, the pilot caught him by a few threads in the Cardigan jacket he had on, and thus he was held fast with his feet dragging upon the ground—dashing along in that perilous situation from fifteen to twenty miles an hour. He did not lose his consciousness nor his presence of mind, but nerved himself to take the best chance for his life. By a desperate effort he succeeded in keeping his head raised, so that it escaped the ground—though he was hanging close down, and the least downward motion would dash him to death. The engineer, in the meantime, had not discovered the frightful position of his assistant, [illegible] thinking that he was gone longer than usual, he looked forward and there saw Trask by the light of the moon, [illegible] gave the signal to whistle down brakes, and the speed began to slack; but in the sudden checking of the train, the slender threads of Trask's jacket broke, and he was hurled to the ground, pitching over and over; [illegible] his associate arrived by his side he was as clear headed as ever. He had noticed the alarm for down brakes, and felt that his position was discovered. He was taken to Willimantic, and brought back to this city by the freight train, which reached here at 4½ o'clock Sunday morning, and carried to the residence of his father, No. 39 Walnut street, where Dr. [illegible] was called to attend him. There are several cuts and contusions on his legs and the lower part of his body, but nothing serious, nor anything of a particularly dangerous nature. Two or three months ago he was on the same train, coming from Providence, when the locomotive ran into a turn-table at Willimantic, and then had his arm broken, which has not entirely healed. He says if he had had the use of both arms he could have extricated himself.

RAILROADS.

The Iowa, Missouri & Nebraska Railroad Company proposes to put a train into Hamburg, Fremont County, Iowa, in January, 1872, for a right of way through the county, and ten acres for depot grounds at Hamburg. [illegible] thinking of it. This road is a branch of the Chicago Southwestern, west from Centreville.

—Vice President Cook, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, puts it in black and white that, for the right of way between Washington and Sigourney, depot grounds at the latter place, and $50,000 cash, the company will complete its road to Sigourney by the 1st of July, 1872.

—The Nonpareil says that great progress is being made with the Union Pacific Railroad bridge over the Missouri at Council Bluffs. In the thirteen days preceding the 1st of January, a column of one of the channel piers was sunk to the bed. But three more piers are to be sunk, and then [illegible] above water mark. Two months will suffice for the work, and then the most difficult part of the undertaking will be finished. It is thought trains will pass over the bridge by the 1st of August next.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for Sale at Par and Accrued Interest the

First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

[illegible]

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

BANKERS,

47 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Chicago,

General Agents for the Northern Pacific 7-30 Loan.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

A Verdict of "Not Guilty" Rendered in the Northwestern Distilling Case.

An Airy Revenue Official—Breach of Promise Case—Police Courts.

United States District Court.

THE NORTHWESTERN DISTILLING CO.'S CASE.

The trial of the indictment against Sparrow M. Nickerson and others, the corporators of the Northwestern Distilling Company, commenced on Wednesday, was yesterday concluded. The members of the jury, at the conclusion of the testimony, expressed it as their intention not to retire, and gave in, by all their voices, that the defendants were not guilty.

The cause itself took a singular turn. All that was sworn to, in addition to the proceedings of the preceding day, was by way of explanation. Mr. George C. Bates, an attorney in this city, explained his connection with the case; he had been employed by Mr. Brown, the rectifier, and by Mr. Nickerson for the defendants, and he received from defendants [illegible], but dropped out, as he was going West. When he returned [illegible] by Amos R. King, the prosecuting witness, he wrote letters to the President, Attorney General, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, suggesting that a settlement be not allowed. He thought he was discharged from his employment, wherefore he did not think his course was unprofessional.

[illegible], who was next sworn, stated that his entire connection with the case was to visit, upon request of King, Mr. Farnsworth, and to write such a letter as would authorize Mr. Farnsworth, as a member of Congress, to call for information. He knew nothing of M. Proudfoot, [illegible] as a United States Commissioner, putting two of [illegible] students upon the grand jury, nor did he know whether Proudfoot was retained by King, the prosecuting witness, to forward his claim for a moiety on the settlement at Washington.

Enoch Howard explained, under oath, that the only agency he had had in the matter was as a money agent. King applied to him to procure a settlement with the Northwestern Distilling Company. He transferred him to Abner Taylor, and Taylor did business as King's agent.

Leonard Swett was now permitted by the Court to state what occurred between himself and King within ten days. He stated that Abner Taylor called upon him as the agent of King, and offered to defeat this cause if $7,500 were paid to him.

There was no argument of the cause; it was submitted on both sides upon the instructions of the Court.

The Court (Blodgett, J.) recited the evidence, as has been published, in relation to the transportation of highwines, remarking upon the want of certainty as to what was contained in the barrels, made doubtful by the fact that the prosecuting witnesses were unable to describe it, and the fact that the revenue officers had investigated the case, and discovered that it did not warrant a seizure. The Court remarked, as to the credibility of the witnesses, that the adoption of the internal revenue system in this country had unfortunately been productive of a class of persons from whom the country had previously been exempt—volunteer informers. Disclosures in courts had shown that thieves, burglars, and pickpockets had abandoned their other callings to become [illegible] of the law, for hire, the moiety of the penalties. [illegible] While he recognized it to be the duty and the interest of a good citizen to see to the enforcement of law, he could not say that the volunteers, actuated by the motive of reward, (not referring to properly-constituted government officers), were entitled to full credence. Their testimony should, at least, be weighed carefully, for certainly the rules of evidence could not require their testimony to be accepted as conclusive evidence of anyone's guilt. There should at least be corroboration. In this case the prosecuting witness has sworn that he had received money to violate his sworn duty, and he had done it. It further appeared that he had held this charge in terrorem over the heads of the defendants to blackmail them of $7,500. He had not received the money, and this cause was brought into court.

A RAMPAGEOUS OFFICER.

Michael K. Coleman was tried under an indictment charging him with having obstructed one Leopold Loeise, a revenue officer, in the performance of his duty. The case was heard by the Court. It appeared from the testimony that Loeise, being instructed, on the 5th of May, by the Assessor, to see how many two tap barrels were used by brewers, proceeded to the Chicago Union Brewing Company's premises. He went at dinner hour. He presented to the man Coleman, a clerk, who was engaged at his books, his card, on which was printed his name, with the addition "Asst. Assor.," stating his district, and that he wanted information as to those double-tapped kegs. Coleman told him the folks were out, when Loeise demanded that the accused should show him around the brewery, coming at this time into the small or private office. Accused declined [illegible]

IN BANKRUPTCY.

A petition has been filed by Worthington R. [illegible], of New York, praying for the adjudication of bankruptcy against Phillip Wadsworth, Gilbert R. [illegible], and E. W. Locke, copartners, of Chicago. [illegible] payment of commercial paper.

Circuit Court.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Yesterday there was argued the motion for new trial in the case of Mrs. Anna E. Lang against John S. Powell. [illegible]

Superior Court.

[illegible]

Criminal Court.

[illegible]

County Court.

[illegible]

The Police Courts.

[illegible]

[illegible] charged.

—Five cases of fast driving [illegible]

—Fred. and Charles Myers [illegible] entering a Randolph street [illegible]

—James [illegible] were continued until to-day [illegible]

Nothing of interest in Superior [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

[illegible] when Mr. Alley had finished, Mr. Hall, of [illegible] Bank, moved that the report of [illegible] committee be accepted, and George B. [illegible] followed in support of the motion, [illegible] that if the estate went into insolvency it would damage the prospects of the [illegible], and greatly affect the industrial interests of the State by the stoppage of their [illegible] and extensive branches of manufacture.

[illegible] Otis, of Barnstable, believing that none [illegible] the creditors would ever lose a dollar, [illegible], however, that as there were many [illegible] who were not here, it would be wise [illegible] appoint a trustee, or perhaps a committee, [illegible] after the interests of the creditors.

[illegible] Mr. Hall and Mr. Alley opposed this [illegible], though the Messrs. Ames were willing it should be adopted, and the motion was [illegible] drawn; after which, the report of the [illegible], as originally presented, was [illegible] by a unanimous vote, and the meeting [illegible] dissolved, the leading creditors having previously signed an agreement for ex[illegible], as recommended by the committee.

RULOFF MURDER TRIAL.

[illegible] Philologist Accused of Murder—[illegible] Pleads His Own Case—Abundant Proof of His Connection with [illegible] Burglary.

[illegible] (Jan. 7) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

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Governor Claflin was inaugurated to-day, and delivered his message to the Legislature. There is a large assemblage of citizens at the State House.

In his message he speaks of the finances of the State as in a satisfactory condition. The total debt, funded and unfunded, is $28,369,-831.98, and the sinking fund for its redemption amounts to $15,609,068. The debt was decreased $2,532,498.09 during the last year. Within the last eight years more than $12,-000,000 have been paid for the relief of disabled soldiers and their families, and the families of those killed in the war. In addition to this more than $16,000,000 have been paid in bounties to soldiers since 1861. The Governor recommends that the tax on savings banks be increased to one per cent, in which case the State tax for this year may be reduced to $2,000,000. The Hoosac tunnel is progressing favorably, more than one-half of the work being completed. He urges the speedy completion of the Hartford & Erie Railroad, at the same time asserting that the entire burden should not fall upon Massachusetts, but that Rhode Island and Connecticut should do their share of the work. The number of enrolled militia is 181,719, and all of whom Governor Claflin thinks should be furnished with breech-loading fire-arms. The Prohibitory Liquor law is taken up and defended at length, and an increase in the number of the State Constabulary, together with an asylum for inebriates, is recommended. The collections of the Constabulary, he says, have aggregated $60,000 more than the expenses for the past year. Of woman suffrage the Governor says:

"The usages, the sentiments, and the teachings of the past ages are, indeed, in opposition to this principle, but this is an age of change and progress. The existence and action of our republican government are also in opposition to the customs of the past and present majority of nations. We are accustomed to examine each question independently on its intrinsic merits, and we are not bound by the traditions of the past. With regard, then, to the abstract right, it is difficult to see why one sex only should exercise the privilege of voting, and there certainly are many strong considerations why those now excluded should be permitted to share in public affairs. Whatever conclusions, however, we may reach on this point, there can be no question that great injustice is done to woman by many existing laws, and it is our duty to relieve the statute-books of these relics of barbaric ages. I allude particularly to those laws affecting the rights of property. For instance, a husband inherits all of his wife's separate personal estate, while she, under like circumstances, will inherit only one-third of his; the husband can dispose of all his personal estate by will, but she can devise no more than one-half of her separate estate without his consent; a husband's separate deed can convey his real estate, subject only to dower and homestead, without her consent; but her deed conveying her own separate estate, without his consent, is absolutely void. The wife cannot convey her shares in a corporation, neither can she lease her separate real estate for more than a year without her husband's consent. No such restriction attaches to the husband's stock in corporations or leases of real estate, and while a wife within a specified time may waive the provisions of her husband's will, if it unjustly deprives her of her proper share of his property, yet if she is insane during that period of time, no such waiver can be made, and the unjust will must stand, so that if the death of her husband causes her to lose her reason she will with it lose her just share of his property also. There are laws also affecting the rights of women in regard to children, which bear severely on her tenderest relations. The courts have often shielded her of late years in these matters, realizing, doubtless, that precedent, and the usual strict interpretation of laws often bring great injustice to many worthy and suffering mothers, and lasting injury to children. All such injustice and hardships should be eliminated from our laws, and this is peculiarly your function. The laws of the State ought to express the sentiment and opinions of the people, but our statutes now fail to do this in many particulars deeply affecting the rights of woman."

In alluding to national affairs, at the close of his address, Governor Claflin says:

"We are reminded, not only by our own history but also by the terrible conflict now raging between two of the most enlightened nations of the globe, of the inestimable value of peace. We cannot deprecate too strongly all attempts to arouse among us a spirit of hostility toward other nations. The middle classes of the people of Europe look to America as their refuge from tyranny and as the home of the poor. They were our friends in the darkest days of the rebellion. In Great Britain, even amid extreme sufferings caused by the continuance of our struggle, they constrained their rulers to observe neutrality, and they in the end will compel their Government to render us the meed of justice. Upon them would fall the horrors of war in any contest with us, and we should be slow to weaken their confidence in our magnanimity, or give to their opponents the long-sought opportunity of attaining power, thus increasing the danger of war by postponing the settlement of the questions in dispute between the two countries."

A FEARFUL RIDE.

Four Hundred Feet on a Cowcatcher—Hanging by a Thread—Remarkable Escape.

From the Hartford Courant, Jan. 9.

Frank Trask, a fireman, running on the night freight train from this city to Providence, had a most remarkable escape from death on Saturday night last. As the train was going on the down grade east from the summit of Bolton Mountain, he went to the forward part of the engine to oil the piston. The oil is distributed better when the train is going the fastest, and he took this part of the road, where the train gets the highest speed, to attend to it. By some sudden motion of the locomotive he lost his hold, and was thrown forward on to the cow-catcher, but instead of rolling off and being dashed to pieces, as he expected, the pilot caught him by a few threads in the Cardigan jacket he had on, so that he was held fast with his feet dragging upon the ground—dashing along in that perilous situation from fifteen to twenty miles an hour. He did not lose his consciousness nor his presence of mind, but nerved himself to take the best chance for his life. By a desperate effort he succeeded in keeping his head raised, so that it escaped the ground—though he was hanging close down, and the least depression would dash him to pieces. The engineer, in the meantime, had not discovered the frightful position of his assistant till, thinking that he was gone longer than usual, he looked forward and there saw his shadow by the light of the moon, running a phantom race with the iron horse. In an instant he whistled down brakes, and the speed began to slack; but in the sudden checking of the train, the tender threads of Trask's jacket broke, and he was hurled to the ground, pitching over and over; and yet he retained his self possession, and when his associates arrived by his side he was as clear-headed as ever. He had noticed the alarm for down brakes, and felt that his position was discovered. He was taken to Willimantic, and brought back to this city by the western train, which reached here at 4½ o'clock Sunday morning, and carried to the residence of his father, No. 39 Walnut street, where Dr. Storrs was called to attend him. There were several cuts and contusions on his legs and the lower part of his body, but no fractures, nor anything of a particularly dangerous nature. Two or three months ago he was on the same train, coming from Providence, when the locomotive ran into a turn-table at Willimantic, and then had his arm broken, which has not entirely healed. He says if he had had the use of both arms he could have extricated himself.

RAILROADS.

The Iowa, Missouri & Nebraska Railroad Company proposes to put a train into Hamburg, Fremont County, Iowa, in January, 1874, for a right of way through the county, and ten acres for the depot grounds at Hamburg. The people are thinking of it. This road is a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern, west from Centreville.

—Vice President Cook, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, puts it in black and white that, for the right of way between Washington and Sigourney, depot grounds at the latter place, and $80,000 cash, the company will complete its road to Sigourney by the 1st of July, 1871.

—The Nonpareil says that great progress is being made with the Union Pacific Railroad bridge over the Missouri at Council Bluffs. In the thirteen days preceding the 1st of January, a column of one of the channel piers was sunk to the rock. But three more piers are to be sunk, and then the superstructure will be completed to above high-water mark. Two months will suffice for this work, and then the most difficult part of the undertaking will be finished. It is thought trains will pass over the bridge by the 1st of August next.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for Sale at Par and Accrued Interest the

First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

[illegible]

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

BANKERS,

47 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Chicago,

General Agents for the Northern Pacific 7-30 Loan.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

A Verdict of "Not Guilty" Rendered in the Northwestern Distilling Case.

An Airy Revenue Official—Breach of Promise Case—Police Courts.

United States District Court.

THE NORTHWESTERN DISTILLING CO.'S CASE.

The trial of the indictment against Sparrow M. [illegible] and others, the corporators of the Northwestern Distilling Company, commenced on Wednesday, was yesterday concluded. The members of the jury, at the conclusion of the testimony, expressed it as their intention not to retire, and gave in, by all their voices, that the defendants were not guilty.

The cause itself took a singular turn. All that was [illegible], in addition to the proceedings of the preceding day, was by way of explanation. Mr. George C. Bates, an attorney in this city, explained his connection with the case; he had been employed by Mr. Brown, the rectifier, and by Mr. Nickerson for the defendants, and he received from defendants $300, but dropped [illegible], as he was going West. When he returned from the West, instigated thereto by Abner D. King, the prosecuting witness, he wrote letters to the District Attorney General, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, suggesting that a settlement be not allowed. He thought he was discharged from his employment, wherefore he did not think his course was unprofessional.

Mr. [illegible] Ambler, who was not sworn, stated that his entire connection with the case was to [illegible], upon request of King, Mr. Farnsworth, and to write such a letter as would authorize Mr. Farnsworth, as a member of Congress, to call for [illegible]. He knew nothing of Mr. Proudfoot, as a United States Commissioner, putting two of [illegible] (Anthony's) students upon the grand jury, nor [illegible] whether Proudfoot was retained by King, the prosecuting witness, to forward his claim for a moiety on the settlement at Washington.

Black Howard explained, under oath, that the only agency he had had in the matter was as a money agent. King applied to him to procure a settlement with the Northwestern Distilling Company. He transferred him to Abner Taylor, and Taylor did business as King's agent.

Leonard Swett was now permitted by the Court to state what occurred between himself and King within ten days. He stated that Abner Taylor called upon him as the agent of King, and offered to dismiss this cause if $7,500 were paid to him.

There was no argument of the cause; it was submitted on both sides upon the instructions of the Court.

The Court (Blodgett, J.) recited the evidence, as has been published, in relation to the transportation of highwines, remarking upon the want of certainty as to what was contained in the barrels, made doubtful by the fact that the prosecuting witnesses were unable to describe it, and the fact that the revenue officers had investigated the case, and discovered that it did not warrant a seizure. The Court remarked, as to the credibility of the witnesses, that the adoption of the internal revenue system in this country had unfortunately been productive of a class of persons from whom the country had previously been exempt—volunteer informers. Disclosures in courts had shown that felons, burglars, and pickpockets had abandoned their other callings to become justifiers of the law, for hire, the moiety of the penalty. While he recognized it to be the duty and the interest of a good citizen to see to the enforcement of law, he could not say that the volunteers, actuated by the motive of reward, (not referring to properly-constituted government officers), were entitled to full credence. Their testimony should, at least, be weighed carefully, for certainly the rules of evidence could not require their testimony to be accepted as conclusive evidence of anybody's guilt. There should at least be corroboration. In this case the prosecuting witness has sworn that he had received money to violate his sworn duty, and he had done it. It further appeared that he had held his charge in terrorem over the heads of the defendants to blackmail them of $7,500. He had not received the money, and this cause was brought into court.

A RAMPAGEOUS OFFICER.

Michael K. Coleman was tried under an indictment charging him with having obstructed one Leopold Loeise, a revenue officer, in the performance of his duty. The case was heard by the Court. It appeared from the testimony that Loeise, being instructed, on the 20th of May, by the Assessor, to see how many two tap barrels were used by brewers, proceeded to the Chicago Union Brewing Company's premises. He went at dinner hour. He presented to the man Coleman, a clerk, who was engaged at his books, his card, on which was printed his name, with the addition "Asst. Assor.," stating his district, and that he wanted information as to those double-tapped kegs. Coleman told him the folks were out, when Loeise demanded that the accused should show him around the brewery, coming at this time into the small or private office. Accused declined to have his work stated that the porter would be around soon, and requested Loeise to leave the private office. Loeise did not leave, whereupon Coleman aided his exit into the public office by inserting his finger into the button-hole of his coat. He put him into the public office, and four months after was arrested on this charge. It further appeared that Loeise had offered to drop the prosecution if Coleman would apologize. He swore, under oath as he was, offered to drop it now if an ample apology was tendered. The District Attorney (Mr. Glover) suggested a difficulty, that even he could not dismiss the case, and the Court reminded the [illegible] that the court was not organized to enforce private apologies. The court did, however, find defendant not guilty.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

A petition has been filed by Worthington B. Button, of New York, praying for an adjudication of bankruptcy against Phillip Wadsworth, Gilbert E. Smith, and E. B. W. Locke, copartners, of Chicago. The petitioning debtors claim $3,306.00, and charge a suspension of payment of commercial paper.

Circuit Court.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Yesterday there was argued the motion for new trial in the case of Mrs. Anna E. Lang against John S. Powell. Mrs. Lang sued Powell, who is a chemist, to recover borrowed money, as well as to procure recompense for blighted affections, etc., inasmuch as she charged he had ignored his promise to marry her, she being a divorcee. There was an ex parte hearing, upon which she took verdict for the supposed money claim, the defendant's counsel being at the time actually engaged in the trial of another client's cause.

Additional affidavit was now made, by which the promise to marry was without qualification denied; the defendant going so far as to state, under oath, that he had never in such manner conducted himself toward the woman that she had reasonable ground to believe that he desired such a result from their relationship. He declared that this allegation was set up against him as a means of extorting money from him, founding the averment on the alleged fact that the defending female had sometimes threatened him with a criminal prosecution unless he acceded to her demand for pecuniary aid, she stating that she would swear that he had aided her in procuring an abortion upon her, as indeed she once did, when he was acquitted. Defendant acknowledges that he did have business transactions with Anna, but avers that these were all closed by a deed of release from all claims and demands.

Decision not rendered.

TAX MATTER.

Thomas O'Connor and his wife yesterday presented in this court a petition to set aside, in the hands of Henry H. Gage, a tax sale of Lot 134, Wall's Subdivision of 9½ acres of the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 4, 39, 14.

Superior Court.

ALMOST CRIPPLED.

In the case of Margaret Boland, who sued the city that she might recover $5,000 for personal injuries alleged to have been received by her by being tripped up by a loose plank on Ewing street, between Desplaines and Halsted streets, the jury awarded $500 as damages. The medical witness, being the party who attended plaintiff, was one Barton McRae, and upon his cross-examination a dead set was made at him on the question of the regularity of his treatment, the theory being that there was more injury sworn to than in fact occurred.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

There was on trial yesterday a petition of James Liston against Joseph Bowles and others. The petitioner desired to enforce a claim for hauling building materials for a Catholic church on Lot 41, Block 19, Kimbark's Addition to Hyde Park. The claim was for $150. One of the defendants, Edward Gleason, answered the petition by stating that he was the contractor to erect the building; that he employed the petitioner; that petitioner had no claim against Bowles, and that he (Gleason) was ready and willing to pay to petitioner $41, which is all that is his due.

GAMBLERS FINED.

Kit. Gunn, Charles Du Bois, John Norris, Eugene Lewis, [illegible], Hugh Dunn, Albert Green, and Jeff Hawkins, George Holt, Calvin Page, John Walpole, and Thomas Evans were each fined $100 for gambling. John Lawlor was fined $50 on each of two indictments charging him with gambling.

Criminal Court.

NAUGHTY COMMISSION MAN.

One Moses C. Wright was yesterday convicted, under an indictment, charging him, as a commission man, with refusing to pay over to his principal, one A. Ertley, the proceeds of a consignment of peaches. Remanded.

SENTENCED.

Patrick Boyle, who shot John Schneider and wounded [illegible], was sentenced, according to the verdict of the jury, to the Penitentiary for two years.

County Court.

WILLS PROBATED.

The will of William Bone was admitted to probate, and letters issued to Mary Bone and [illegible], under bond of $12,000.

The will of Henry Pahl was probated, and letters testamentary issued to Henrietta Pahl, under bond of $8,000.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE.

Maria Burgess and Lizzie Jones, venerable in [illegible], took their periodical 20—40 days in Bridewell, with as much coolness as should have been expected of old hands.

[illegible]

—Fine cases of fast driving over the Halsted street viaduct were let go for $3 each.

—Fred. and Charles Myers were charged with entering a Randolph street clothing store and taking some property therefrom. The case was continued until Saturday, under bonds of $1,000.

—James Tierney (cook !) and John Horan (?) were continued until to-day on a charge of burglary.

NORTH SIDE.

Nothing of interest on Saturday.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ORATORIOS.

Mlle. Nilsson having entirely recovered from her recent indisposition, the oratorio of "The Messiah" will be given this evening, at Farwell Hall. "The Creation" will be given to-morrow evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Mrs. Bowers appears at McVicker's Theatre this evening as Leah, one of her best characters, which she will also play to-morrow evening. By the way, as Mrs. Bowers has the character of Elizabeth in her repertoire, why can we not have it? Those who have seen her in Mary Stuart will be doubly anxious to see her in Elizabeth. The play is an intensely dramatic one, and full of incident, and would undoubtedly make a great hit.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Twelve Temptations continues to worry along at the Opera House to small audiences. But for the fact of Fisk's exchequer behind it the play would have died long ago. As it is, the performance is a failure in a popular sense.

THE MUSEUM.

Mr. F. L. Keller takes his benefit this evening at the Museum, upon which occasion the beneficiary will appear as Rollo Niall Jarvie in "Rob Roy" and as Dennis O'Connell in the new Irish play, "The Wren Boys." In connection with this benefit we are requested to make the following announcement: "The benefit of Frank L. Keller at Aiken's Museum, under the patronage of the Chicago Caledonian Club, in which the Scottish national play of 'Rob Roy' will be performed, takes place this evening. Members of the club desirous of attending the performance are requested to meet at their hall, No. 50 LaSalle street, at half past 7 precisely. It is desirable that as many members as possible turn out in their national costume."

GLOBE THEATRE.

There was a good attendance at the Globe Theatre last night, and Dillon was in two of his best impersonations, in "His Last Legs" and "Turn Him Out." The same bill will be repeated this evening. It is rumored that a lady of distinguished dramatic ability, who has hitherto been known only at amateur performances, will soon make her debut at this theatre.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

The programme at the Dearborn Theatre remains unchanged, but will be withdrawn on Saturday night to make room for the "Trip Round the World," which promises to be the great sensation of the season at this theatre. The following schedule of scenery painted for it will give some idea of the elaborate manner in which it will be mounted:

1. New York Harbor—Showing Castle Garden and the landing of Emigrants. Steamer at anchor ready for a start. At the firing of a gun the steamer moves off.
2. The Atlantic Ocean—Sunset on the Ocean. Steamer moving across the Ocean.
3. Dover Cliffs—Fishing Boat in a rough sea. At this point it is only fifteen miles between England and France.
4. Liverpool—A view of the City and Shipping Offices, the Docks, and the new Princes Landing. The steamer at anchor.
5. The Rustic Scenery of England—The road to London. Farming districts. The Haymakers. Dwellings in the foreground and the golden corn-fields in the distance. The Express Train to London Crosses the Stage.
6. London—Looking across the River Thames. St. Paul's Cathedral and portion of the Tower in the distance. The penny steamboats, coal barges, yachts, &c., in the foreground. The Plan of Construction of New Thames embankment.
7. Scotland—The old Cascade. A view of the rugged and picturesque beauties of the northern parts of this country (Scotland). The balloon ascends.
8. The English Channel—Calm Sea; generally very rough.
9. Sunset in Germany—The mountain stream. The old bridge. The shepherd boy and cattle. Grand effect of light and shadow on the distant mountains.
10. Paris by Night—The illuminated bridge of the River Seine. General view of the city by gaslight.
11. The Mountains of Ireland, covered with mosses of various shades. The approach to Killarney.
12. Mucross Abbey by Moonlight—The old Gothic Ruins. [illegible]
13. Ocean—Steamer heading for home. Ship under full sail. "Land ho!" Buoys points on the weather bow.
14. Chicago—The Garden City and Metropolis of the West. Court House. Home Again!
15. Grand Tableaux—The Goddess of Liberty. Golden Shower and Prismatic Lights by R. H. Halley.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The burlesque opera, "Il True-bad-Door," is the grand feature of the programme at Hooley's this evening. Those who have not seen Eugene and Unsworth in the operatic stage, should not miss the opportunity.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.

The complimentary concert to Mrs. Imogene Brown takes place at Farwell Hall, on Tuesday evening next. The sale of seats will commence on Saturday morning at the box office of the hall. Mrs. Brown, on this occasion, will be assisted by Mr. Whitney (tenor), Mr. Bowen (bass), Mr. Creswold (organ), and Mr. Ledochowski (piano).

MUSICAL SOIREE.

A reading and soiree musicale will be given for the benefit of St. Luke's Free Hospital, on Saturday evening next, at Standard Hall, corner of Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street, entrance on Thirteenth street. Mad. Jaworska, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Streeter, and Messrs. Pease, Bischoff, and Foltz will take part in the musical programme.

AMUSEMENTS ABROAD.

John S. Clarke is about to go to Europe again.

—Sam. Ryan, years ago known here as an excellent Irish comedian, is playing Rip Van Winkle in Cincinnati.

—Lydia Thompson is playing a new burlesque in New York, called "St. George and the Dragon."

—De Vivo's new prima donna, Catling, is sick, and Mad. Fiardi-Marti, whoever she is, has taken her place.

—Theodore Thomas and Mahlig are giving concerts in Boston this week.

—William E. Floyd has been engaged as the manager of the Globe Theatre, in Boston, and J. W. Wallack and Mrs. Chanfrau will reappear as leading artists.

—The Brooklyn Union says that "Harvey B. Dodworth, once the first musician in New York, has been completely run out of the field by the jealous German combination of the metropolis."

—Another case has occurred of a dancer being horribly, maybe fatally, burned on account of the flames catching the enormous wig, now so much worn on the stage, and thence communicating to her gauzy garments. This victim is Mrs. Byron, premiere danseuse at the National Theatre, Albany, and the accident happened last Monday night.

—The new play of "Saratoga," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre of New York, by Mr. Bronson Howard, an attache of the Tribune, has proved more of a success than might be supposed from its condemnation by the critics. He receives $25 for each time of its performance, and as it is played seven times a week, including the Saturday matinee, it gives him a weekly income of $175. It is to be brought out at Boston and other places, which will enlarge his profits. It is more profitable to write successful plays than newspaper paragraphs.

GERMAN OPERA.

The German Opera Troupe which Max Maretzek has organized, and which will be here in a few weeks, embraces the following artists:

Soprani—Mad. Louise Lichtmay, Mlle. A. Rosetti, Mlle. Clara Perl, Bertha Romer, and Laura Harris.

Tenors—Carl Bernard, Theodore Habelmann, and Frank Himmer.

Baritones—Edward Vierling, Wilhelm Formes, and Steinecke.

Bassi—Adolph Franosch and Carl Formes.

Buffo—J. Holzel.

Second Parts—Jentzy, Cramer, Lehmann, and Wiegand.

Among the operas in the repertoire are: Fidelio, Tannhauser, Huguenots, Merry Wives of Windsor, Don Juan, or Magic Flute, Czar and Zimmerman, Der Freischutz, Jewess, Martha, Weisse Frau, and Faust.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, Jan. 10.

People looking at the perilous gymnastic performances in vogue now-a-days, seldom seem to realize that there is the danger in them that really exists. Seeing the aerial flights of an expert trapeze performer successfully done, they look on as quietly as though they were noticing more than so many ordinary capers that anyone, even themselves, could successfully execute. It is not until a sad accident occurs that the peril is exemplified. Just such an accident occurred last night at the Varieties Theatre, by which Eugene Roumelli nearly lost his life, and did escape with severe injuries. This young man, who is known by amusement patronizing people as a performer of rare courage and skill, executed a graceful feat in turning over two horizontal bars. Last night, as he was about to do this part of the performance, one hand being wet with perspiration it slipped on the iron bar. When this occurred the gymnast loosened his grasp as though to take a stronger hold on another part of the bar. He was at this time straight in the air, and when trying to take the second grasp his equilibrium was lost. He grasped at the bar, but missed it, and shot suddenly downward. Striking the rail round the orchestra, Roumelli bounded suddenly backward to the floor among the musicians. The audience for a moment seemed paralyzed, but several persons soon recovered their senses and went to the aid of the injured man, who lay senseless. He was removed to a sitting posture, and opening his eyes caught sight of the two girls, who perform with him, standing on the bar at the dome. Though suffering intense pain, he at once begged the bystanders to loosen the rope by which they descended, and enable them to come down. No one stirring to do this, he again urged them to rescue the girls, evidently fearing that their fright would cause them to fall. It was an act which, made on the spur of the moment, and by a wounded man in great agony, declared the gymnast to be possessed of the purest and best qualities of manhood, and marked him the thorough-bred gentleman. When the two girls were safely down, Roumelli was carried into a dressing-room and a physician sent for. After receiving medical attention he was removed to the Robinson House. The accident gave rise to a very painful feeling among the audience, and illustrated in a very apt manner the dangers which are hazarded by some for others' delectation. Roumelli's injuries are altogether internal, no bones being broken, and it is hoped he will soon recover.

POLITICAL.

It is announced in San Francisco that Governor Haight declines to be a candidate for re-election. His friends say they will unite upon any good Democrat who will pledge himself to labor against the railroad subsidy schemes.

—The last official act of Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, was to issue a general order severely reprimanding some members of a military company for disorderly conduct while on a visit to Portland. He expressed his earnest disapproval of the use of intoxicating drinks by soldiers while wearing the uniform and bearing the arms of the State.

—In Portsmouth, N. H., last Monday evening, the City Council partook of a banquet, not at the cost of the city treasury, for the Mayor paid all the bills out of his private wallet.

—United States Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, is said to have lost all chance of further political honors by his disregard of social propriety. At a wedding party, to the horror of the Blue Grass aristocracy, he thrust his spoon, fresh from a plate of mock turtle, into a pyramid of ice cream.

—The Executive Council of the State of Maine have instructed an eminent Boston lawyer to commence a suit against the Boston Journal for alleged libellous statements, by a correspondent, concerning the expenditures of the Governor and Council on a recent visit to public institutions at South Boston and Hartford.

—Governor Bullock gave a dinner to Secretary Delano, in Atlanta, on Tuesday evening of last week, and, in responding to a toast in honor of the State of Georgia, the Hon. Benjamin H. Hill [illegible] Mr. Delano to say, when he returned to Washington, that the people of Georgia "have three ideas—the first, to resist wrong; the second, to resist insult; the third, to submit to the law."

—The New York Herald's Washington correspondent writes that in Executive session the Senators frequently quarrel, wrangle, backbite, and snarl to a degree far exceeding the amount of violence displayed occasionally in the House of Representatives, and, if the latter body be justly characterized as a "bear garden," the Senate in secret session is certainly deserving of the name of circus, with a vast preponderance of the motley clowns over all other performers.

—An election was held in Frankfort, Kentucky, lately, for the purpose of choosing a City Council. On the Citizens' or Independent ticket were the names of three men to whom the red hot Democracy were opposed, and every dodge was played to defeat them, such as barring the way to the polls, forging tickets, &c. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE MEAT QUESTION.

Disgusting Result of a Raid on the Kinzie Street Butchers.

What Joseph Lane Saw and Captured in an Hour.

It is not very many weeks ago that the Board of Health, through its representative, Mr. Joseph Lane, took upon itself the performance of a difficult task—the purification of the meat markets, and the suppression of an extensive business in scabby sheep, unborn calves, frozen hogs, and jellified flesh sold as quarters of beef. The task of thus visiting the meat-markets alone is only a part of that which should belong to the Health Department. It is generally supposed that man cannot live on meat alone, even by those who are not strictly vegetarians. The examination of milk has once been tried, but it died out. Whether any attention has been paid to bread—a substance that is liable to adulteration—the Board of Health best knows. If any inquiry has been made into this important commodity, the matter has been kept very quiet. Meat is what the Board is "going for" now, and perhaps when the markets are what they should be, the bakeries will be raised to the same level.

Some of the Kinzie street butchers have not yet learned the lesson that wholesale condemnation of disgusting carcasses should have impressed upon them, and are just as willing to take the chances of having their stock shipped off in a manure cart as a proper vehicle. They are fully at liberty so to do, but their love of freedom, one would imagine, was considerably more powerful than their judgment. Every Kinzie street butcher is to a great extent the root of all evil in the meat trade. Were he only converted to sound judgment and ordinary common sense, the mercenary drover and pinchbeck retailer would find no connecting link between them, and the trade would die a natural death—a consummation devoutly to be wished. It is really wonderful that some such result has not already attended the labors of the department. That it has not is evident from the three carcasses that found their way from one end of Kinzie street to another, on slush wagons and other vehicles, yesterday.

Mr. Lane arose early yesterday, and, with a foreknowledge of what would follow, applied to Colonel Wright for a posse of wagons and drivers before starting forth. He examined the markets carefully, pausing, perhaps, for a minute before a black-looking substance, tinged occasionally with blue, and about as slimy as it could be without actually consisting of half-formed jelly. Anybody but Mr. Lane and the butchers would, prompted by a most unnatural curiosity, have said, "Pray, what is that substance which appears to be a cross between a blanc mange and a 'black eye'?" He would have been informed that it was veal, although the fact that it was not calf, but embryo, would have been kept austerely in the back ground. Mr. Lane made no such vacuous inquiry, but promptly jumped it. Hanging from several hooks were transparent black and yellow-looking bodies, of what quadruped, science would have been puzzled to determine. The bones were not visible, exactly, because a thin membrane covered the frame, but shape there was none. These were sheep. Their skins were variegated as to color, and attenuated as to consistence. Dark brown sores spotted them all over, mildly suggestive of death from small-pox. On investigation, these sores were found to penetrate through what little flesh the poor creatures possessed, clear to the bone. The fat around the kidneys was of a rich, unctuous yellow, tinged with blood—and sores. Great marks were also visible on the outside, where the poor creatures, in their endeavors to allay the intolerable itching occasioned by their loathsome disease, had rubbed the skin from their bodies, and even then had failed to find relief. These sores were even more disgusting than the others, but there were fewer of them. Their vital organs were badly affected, and the smell was very disagreeable. To persons at all acquainted with sheep, it was clear that if the poor beasts had been killed by the knife, their last moments were only anticipated by a very few hours. They were saved the ignominy of a natural death, and even on the point of it could say, "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

It is true enough that in this State they have their uses. They are ready-made skeletons for anatomical investigation, their skin is stretched over their bones like a drum-head, and they are very light. But these are not qualities calculated to recommend them to the fastidious stomachs of modern civilization.

There were several quarters of beef carted off, but Mr. Lane finds that beef is becoming very scarce. The principal cause of condemnation in beeves is bruising. When beef comes into the market bruised, it presents a very unseemly sight. Bruising in the cars or elsewhere cannot always be prevented, but until the arrival of that millennial taste which will exclude animal food from our diet, it is just as well to have unbruised and healthy meats.

Of hogs, the principal disgusting feature is that they are frosted before killed, or, as is frequently the case, they are frozen to death. The consequence is, that when brought into market their flesh and fat is all suffused with blood, and quite black. They are readily recognized, and as readily rejected by honest butchers. Owing to the recent thaw, none of these appetizing quadrupeds were found.

Mr. Lane's investigations yesterday morning put him into legal possession of seven carcasses of unborn veal; about 120 of scabby mutton and several quarters of bruised beef—making in all three loads of rejected flesh, purveyed for human consumption. This was a fair morning's work. The meat was all taken away and locked up, in order to prevent any transformation of it into Bologna sausages, as would no doubt have been the case had it been left with the butchers. Several victims to their own dishonesty manifested a determination to resist the law requiring them to deliver over the condemned meat, but their better judgment prevailed, and they yielded it up.

Since the commencement of the condemning movement, about three weeks ago, nearly three hundred quarters of beef have been condemned, and mutton, pork, and veal, in equal proportions, and the butchers are learning a lesson. Many of them have too much wisdom to persist in a trade so injurious to themselves, and many, fortunately, have too much honesty to engage in it at all. They are, therefore, in league with the officer for the prevention of the sale of any such.

A delegation of butchers informally waited on the board a day or two ago, and expressed their complete acquiescence in the views of that honorable body, believing the measures that were being taken would be a protection for honest butchers as well as the carnivorous public.

There is one practice, however, to which the board cannot too soon put a decided stop, and that is the blowing out of lean carcasses, by the insertion of a tube into the meat as soon as the blood has fairly run out—a process that bloats the tissues out and gives them an appearance of health and solidity quite abnormal. The practice is disgusting, inasmuch as no one can think comfortably of eating meat permeated by the breath of a fellow creature—suffering from what number or complication of diseases, who knows? But the abuses of meat are numerous and ingenious, the public being the sufferers.

Perhaps it would be interesting to know what becomes of the condemned meat. For the information and peace of mind of the housekeeper—and more especially of the innocent boarder, it may be as well to state that it is shipped off to a piggery, boiled into soap, fed to cannibal hogs who fatten, thus, like doctors, on the diseases of their fellows. It stands to reason, therefore, that any person who does digestive business with diseased meat, possesses organs and qualities very similar to those of the careless cannibal of the sty.

Sullivan Abandons His Starvation Tactics.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Jan. 10.

A certain writer has remarked that "there is considerable human nature in a man after all," and we have no reason to doubt the assertion. One of the leading attributes of the variety of nature referred to is self-preservation. In fact, "self-preservation is the first law of nature." The first method and requisite of self-preservation is to eat. Lawrence Sullivan, the poor wretch condemned for murder, who is confined in the Tombs Prison, is no exception to the general rule, and has abandoned his starvation tactics. Our reporter visited him this morning with the expectation of finding him in the same deplorable condition as he was yesterday. Sullivan had been devouring large quantities of food with great rapacity, and the officers of the prison dared not give him all he wanted, for fear that serious consequences would follow. The suspicions that the prisoner is insane are not without considerable foundation. In fact his action ever since his arrest has only indicated a diseased mind. His determination to starve himself to death shows that he is not possessed of all his reasoning faculties. Although the wretch has perpetrated an atrocious crime in taking the life of a fellow being, he is a subject of commiseration. He was probably sane, although of weak mind, at the time he committed the murder, but the consciousness of his guilt, coupled with his arrest and fear of punishment, so preyed upon his mind that he lost his reason. His queer actions while on trial in the court room caused considerable comment, although it was thought at the time that he was feigning insanity. The prospects now are that he will meet the punishment of the law, instead of dying of starvation, as he has not the fortitude to abstain from food. Sullivan is receiving the best of care at the hands of the prison authorities. Good and nourishing food is being supplied to him in moderate quantities, and he is rapidly gaining strength. He still refuses to converse, except in a few monosyllables with his wife and friends, who are almost continually with him. A terrible fear seems to have seized him, and he acts very much like a person suffering from delirium tremens. The impression that he did not have a particle of nourishment for eight days is erroneous. Although he would not voluntarily take anything, the keepers frequently forced liquids and coffee down his throat. In order to do this it was necessary to pry his jaws apart, and he would fight with the little strength left him to prevent the keepers consummating their humane object. A large number of people have called at the prison to-day out of mere curiosity to see the condemned, and the warden was compelled to refuse admission to all who were not immediate relatives or personal friends of the prisoner.

The Tehuantepec Ship Canal.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 29.—The following is an epitome of the ship canal concession which passed the Mexican Congress on the 15th of December, and has now become a law:

ARTICLE 1. Authorizes the Tehuantepec Railway Company to construct a ship canal and its appurtenances, in addition to its railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to connect the waters of the Gulf of Mexico with the Pacific Ocean. The canal is to be of a depth sufficient to pass a ship drawing nineteen feet of water, and the concession is for ninety-nine years; the Mexican Government to protect the execution, preservation, and security of the work.

ART. 2. Explorations and surveys to be completed within three years, and plans and profiles to be submitted to the President of Mexico for approval. Work on the canal to commence within one year after the plans are approved.

ART. 3. Requires a bond from the company in the sum of $20,000 that plans shall be presented within time.

ART. 4. The obligation of the company to do the work required may be suspended by a fortuitous case or by force majeure. Provision is made for the proper notice to be given the government of the removal of the impediments and the recommencement of the work.

ART. 5. Right of way free and one-half of the public lands within five miles on each side of the canal and of its construction.

ART. 6. May take private lands for use of company, whenever necessary, by indemnifying the owners according to law; but may take public lands and materials gratis.

ART. 7. During the construction of the canal, the company may import on the Isthmus all materials, machinery, tools, coal, carriages, and other useful articles duty free; and after the canal is completed the company may import duty free, for ninety-nine years, the machinery and hard [illegible].

ART. 8. For twenty-five years the Mexican Government will exact no contribution for transit through the canal nor on the capital invested therein; after that time the works become the property of the government.

ART. 9. After twenty years the Government shall be entitled to 10 per cent of the net profits when dividends are paid to the shareholders.

ART. 10. Tariff and regulations governing the use of the canal and attached to the works to be made by the company and submitted to the President of Mexico for approval.

ART. 11. The company to build two light-houses, one on each coast, which are to become the property of the government.

ART. 12. [illegible] to troops, munitions and vessels of war belonging to nations which may be at war with one another or with Mexico. The canal shall be neutral, and open to all nations at peace with the Republic of Mexico; but the transit and other dues shall be increased 10 per cent on vessels and merchandise belonging to nations having no treaty of neutrality with Mexico with respect to the transit by the canal.

ART. 13. The direction and management of the canal and branches shall be [illegible] the Government reserves the right to appoint one-fourth of the number of directors, who shall have the same prerogatives as those elected by the stockholders. The company shall make an annual report to the President of Mexico.

ART. 14. The company, though formed abroad, shall be deemed exclusively Mexican, and if it thinks proper may form separate companies for the carrying out of its several operations, and may organize said companies either in the Republic of Mexico or in the United States, under general or special laws of the place where formed.

ART. 15. All persons now and hereafter engaged in the enterprise are to be regarded as naturalized Mexicans.

ART. 16. The restrictions of the previous article shall not affect differences arising between aliens and stockholders outside of the Republic, nor shall the decisions of foreign tribunals affect the provisions of this law, nor Mexican interests.

ART. 17. The company cannot transfer, alienate, or mortgage the concession, nor the canal and its accessories, without the consent of the Mexican Government, and in no case can it be done to a foreign government, nor can a foreign government or state become a partner in the enterprise. The company may issue and sell bonds and other obligations without the approval of the government, in such amounts and at such prices as it may see fit, and may mortgage the canal and its accessory works to private individuals or corporations.

ART. 18. The grant shall become null and void: 1. If the surveys and plans of the canal are not made within three years. 2. For not commencing the works within one year after the plans are approved by the President of Mexico. 3. If 1,000,000 are not expended in the first year after the works have been commenced, and $2,000,000 per annum thereafter until the works are completed, except in case of force majeure duly proved. 4. For violating any of the expressed provisions of this law as enumerated. 5. In case of forfeiture of the railway concession. 6. In case of neglecting for 180 consecutive days to keep the canal open for use.

ART. 19. In case of forfeiture of grant, the company shall lose the concession, but will retain as its own property, until the expiration of ninety-nine years, the works which it shall have constructed; but the successors of this company shall have the right to take the same at an appraisement.

ART. 20. All doubts and controversy as to the interpretation or execution of this law will be decided by the competent Federal tribunals of the Mexican Republic.

SCHENCK VS. CAMPBELL.

The Contested Election in the Third Ohio Congressional District.

SCHENCK'S NOTICE.

Hon. Lewis D. Campbell:

SIR: You are hereby notified that I design and intend to contest your election to, and seat in, the Forty-second Congress of the United States as Representative of the Third Congressional District of Ohio, and I do specify the following as the ground upon which I shall rely in said contest, to-wit: That at the election held in the township of Jefferson, in the county of Montgomery, in the State of Ohio, within the bounds of said Congressional District, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1870, at which election you and I were candidates for the said office, the following persons, to-wit: (here follow the names of the inmates of the National Asylum) who were citizens of the United States, who had, during the year next preceding said election, been residents of the State of Ohio, and of the said county of Montgomery for thirty days, and of said township of Jefferson for twenty days next preceding said election, residing upon and within the territory known as the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, and who were in all respects legally qualified electors of said election, desired to vote for me for the said office, and that each of the said persons upon said day, at the polls in said township of Jefferson, and while the said polls were open, tendered to the judges of election a lawful ballot containing my name as a candidate for said office of Representative in the Forty-Second Congress of the United States, each and all of which ballots so tendered were by the said judges of election improperly and unlawfully rejected, and the said persons were not, nor was either of them permitted to vote for me at said election.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK.

December 15, 1870.

CAMPBELL'S ANSWER.

HAMILTON, O., Jan. 9, 1871.

Hon. Robert C. Schenck:

SIR: On the 20th of December last I received your paper, purporting to be a notice to me that you "design and intend" to contest my election to, and seat in, the Forty-second Congress of the United States.

For answer to the same, I say—

1. That you have no right to contest the said election, because at the time it was held you were, as you are now, a non-resident of the State of Ohio, and therefore not a qualified elector of said Third Congressional District.

2. That your notice contains no valid objection to my election or right to said seat, because, in rejecting the votes, if they were properly presented, of Wm. Earnshaw and other persons named therein, who were residents of said National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, the judges of said election acted in obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of the State of Ohio, as the same had been adjudicated by the highest judicial tribunal having jurisdiction thereof, and before which the question was brought, viz: the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, as will appear by reference to a copy of the decision of said court, hereto appended as a part of my answer, and marked "A."

3. That the rejection of said votes alleged to have been offered for you can not invalidate my election and right to said seat, because at the time said election was held, to-wit: the 11th day of October, 1870, you were a non-resident of the State of Ohio, and not a qualified elector of the State, and, therefore, ineligible to the office of Representative in Congress from said Third District, or to contest the election.

4. That I am the duly elected Representative from said Third District of Ohio to the Forty-second Congress of the United States, as will appear by the certificate issued to me by the Governor of Ohio, a copy of which is hereto appended as a part of my answer, marked "B."

5. That a majority of the legal votes cast at said election were for me and against you, as will appear by the official abstract of the returns of the election hereto appended as a part of my answer, marked "C."

6. That at said election the ballots of Robert C. Schenck and other persons, then non-residents of the State of Ohio, were received and counted for you, contrary to law.

7. That at said election the ballots of persons who had not resided in the State of Ohio one year immediately preceding the election were received and counted for you, contrary to law.

8. That at said election the ballots of persons who had not resided in the county in which they voted thirty days immediately preceding the election were received and counted for you, contrary to law.

9. That at the said election the ballots of persons who had not resided in the township, precinct, or ward in which they voted twenty days immediately preceding the election, were received and counted for you, contrary to law.

10. That in some of the townships, precincts, and wards, ballots which were given by qualified electors with my name upon them, and received by the judges of said election, were not counted.

11. That in some of the townships, precincts, and wards, the ballots, with my name upon them, offered by persons who were qualified electors, were rejected by the judges of said election.

12. That in some of the townships, precincts and wards, the ballots, with your name upon them, offered by persons who were not qualified electors, were received and counted for you by the judges of said election.

13. That persons, some of whom were qualified electors and others who were not qualified electors, voted for you more than once at said election.

14. That in the township of Oxford, in the County of Butler, and in other townships, precincts and wards, in said Congressional District, persons who were qualified electors and desired to vote for me at said election, were, by threats of violence and otherwise, intimidated and compelled either to lose their votes or vote for you, contrary to their will.

15. That in some of the townships, precincts and wards more votes were counted for you at said election than there were ballots received having your name upon them.

16. That in some of the townships, precincts and wards a less number of votes were counted for me at said election than there were ballots received having my name upon them.

17. That in [illegible] precincts and wards the judges and the clerks [illegible] sworn according to law.

18. That in [illegible] said Third Congressional District [illegible] who were qualified [illegible] otherwise have [illegible] were corruptly [illegible] vote for you, [illegible] eration of money [illegible] ations paid to them.

[illegible]

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

(A.) A full and [illegible] sion of the Supreme Court of Ohio (certified [illegible]), in the case of [illegible] Reese, taken up [illegible] Montgomery. [illegible]

1. Asylums for [illegible] of the United States [illegible] buildings for the [illegible] ernment of the [illegible] medium of a corporation [illegible] otherwise, may be [illegible] under the provisions [illegible] the Constitution [illegible].

2. When territory [illegible] purchased by the [illegible] of the State in which [illegible] Government of the [illegible] ed, under the provisions [illegible] with "exclusive [illegible]" and its appurtenances [illegible] ever.

3. The inmates [illegible] within such territory [illegible] sive jurisdiction [illegible] that of a State [illegible] asylum or territory [illegible] residents of [illegible] of Article 5, Section [illegible] Ohio; and where [illegible] confers the elective [illegible] thereof alone, the [illegible] resident within such [illegible] to vote at an [illegible] the laws of such [illegible].

(B.) The certificate [illegible] Governor that [illegible] elected Representative [illegible] Third District of [illegible] the 4th day of [illegible].

(C.) An abstract [illegible] of State) of the [illegible] his vote from the [illegible]

Counties.	[illegible]
Butler	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]
Preble	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]
Schenck's vote	[illegible]
Campbell's majority	[illegible]

Alleged Indi[illegible]

[illegible]

To the Editor of [illegible]:

In the [illegible] the 28th ult., [illegible] the character [illegible]

[illegible]

the Indian Commission, of which Mr. Welsh is one," and that "Mr. Lacy say $30,000 paid to the Arrapahoes, of which amount General Blunt took $30,000," &c., and as you are slightly in error permit me to make the correction. Instead of getting $30,000 from the Arrapahoes I did get that amount from the Quapaws, Senecas, mixed Senecas and Shawnees, which was voluntarily paid to me by said Indians in accordance with a contract entered into and executed to me near four years ago.

I have not time now to make a detailed statement of all my business affairs, but that there may be no misunderstanding in regard to this matter of the $30,000, and to relieve the anxiety of all that class of persons who take such great interest in other people's business, I will again repeat that I did get the money, as above stated, and expect to keep the same; and furthermore, that I feel much less concerned about Mr. Welsh's investigation than do a great many others, who are greatly exercised over that which is none of their business.

As there are some people who may be in doubt about my getting the amount of money I am charged with by Mr. Welsh, thereby having their digestion affected, I therefore hope you may give this brief note a place in your columns.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT.

DEPREDATIONS BY THE KIOWAS.

Two Women and Three Children Murdered and Scalped—Three Men from Abilene Killed—Curious Doings of an Indian Agent—A Man Fleeced of $100—Outrages, &c.

Correspondence Leavenworth Commercial.

FORT SILL, I. T., Dec. 20.

Some three weeks ago I wrote you a letter, and promised you I would write again in time. Since my last, there have been great depredations committed by the Kiowa Indians, on the frontier of Texas. These depredations are hushed up by the authorities here, and the people of the United States do not know anything of what is going on. I will state the facts as I got them from two reliable gentlemen from Texas, who came on last Monday.

On the 4th day of December, Mr. Keenan, who lives near Gainesville, was away from home. It seems he had gone to Arkansas, and during his absence, the Kiowas, led by their Chief, Satanta, attacked his home, killed his wife and three children, and a widow lady in the house at the time, who they also shot and scalped; they then plundered the house and left. This all occurred in Montague County, Texas.

Another outrage and barbarous murder was committed by the same tribe some few days after. It seems that a man by the name of Mark Dalton, in company with two others, were on their way from Abilene, Kansas, where they had sold a drove of cattle. They had reached within five miles of home, when the Indians came on them at a place called Brazos, where they killed them, drove off four mules and ten head of cattle.

Mr. Dalton had in his trunk $12,000, which in their haste to get away they did not discover. The parties who discovered the bodies of the men, also discovered the money. I am informed it was handed over to his family. Now this all occurred within 120 miles of this place, and there are horrible crimes committed on the borders of Texas every day that will never be heard of.

The Indians come in every ten days, receive their rations, and go off again on the war path. Stealing horses and mules is their custom, hence it is you see some of the finest kind of mules that come to the agency owned by them, or at least; they claim to own them. I am certain that as soon as spring opens we will experience more trouble among the Indians than has been for some time. They are making some heavy threats, and no doubt they will carry them out. They care nothing for the Indian agents. I must say that so far as my observation goes, the Quaker system is an entire failure; the Indians know enough, and are well aware that they (the agents) are afraid of them, and therefore they do just as they please. To show you that my statement is true, an occurrence took place some time last August, at the Cheyenne Agency, and enclosed you will find all the papers giving proof of what I am going to relate. It seems that Mr. Darlington, Agent of the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians, employed a man named Levi Thomas as watchman at the sawmill, about one mile above the agency, on the north fork of the Canadian River. Sometime in the afternoon of the day on which the row took place, Fox Tail, a Cheyenne, came around the mill and commenced picking up some iron and other traps. Thomas told him that he must not take those things away; but the Indian still persisted, whereupon an altercation ensued, wherein the watchman knocked the Indian down—he having no weapons—the pale face got the best of the fight. The Indian went on, but a little while afterward he returned in company with two of his brother redskins. They now attacked the watchman again with sticks, slabs, &c., but on Thomas' laborers coming to his assistance they cleaned out Mr. Indians. Now then comes the great trouble. Fox Tail went to Mr. Darlington's son-in-law, who was acting in the absence of Mr. Darlington, as agent, and made complaint, also threatening to kill the watchman if he did not pay him for preventing him from stealing government property.

The acting agent became considerably scared, and told the man he must pay the Indian $100 or leave the place. The watchman knew if he went one mile from the post or agency that he would undoubtedly be scalped, and the poor fellow not having that amount of money at his command just then, did not know what to do. It was indeed a desperate case with him, but his comrades generously started a subscription paper, making up the required amount, $103.50, which he paid over to the Indian. The names of the parties who subscribed, and the amount set opposite their names, and also the receipt of the whole amount, I send you enclosed. They are the original papers, and were forwarded to me from the north fork of the Canadian River and where the occurrence took place. They are genuine, and not any humbug.

[Herewith we publish the documents from the original manuscript.—ED.]

We, the undersigned, do agree to pay the amount set opposite our names, to Fox Tail, a Cheyenne Indian, for the purpose of compromising the difficulty between said Fox Tail and one Levi Thomas, an employe in the Agency sawmill: W. H. H. McCall & Hamlin, $10; Edward Williams, $5; Chas. Lawson, $5; Michael Lancaster, $5; Wm. R. Mapes, $5; Perl Thomas, $10; Wallace Bennett, $5; J. F. Williams, $5; J. A. Hills, $5; J. C. Wilkinson, $5; J. Nagus, $5; John Murphy, $3; David Trump, $1; Lee & Reynolds, $5; Wm. Rourke, $2; Durham & McCuster, $10; J. Townson, $5; T. McDonald, $5; Jno. Bird, $3; Samuel Pierson, $3; John Gray, $3; Richard Carey, $1; Joseph Baker, $3.

The following is the "bill of items" Fox Tail selected to satisfy his wounded honor, and in liquidation of which the subscription money was applied:

NEW AGENCY, Aug. 26, 1870.

United States Agency for Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians, to W. H. H. McCall. Dr.

25 yards drilling, at 40c.	$ 12.50
3 military coats, at $5	15.00
12 bchs beads, at 40c	4.80
Paint	2.00
8 yards strouding, at $4	32.00
1 blanket	6.00
15 lbs sugar, at 50c	7.50
2 shirts, at $2.50	5.00
2 bridles, at $5	10.00
6 cans peaches, at 75c	1.50
8 plugs tobacco, at 50c	4.00
Total	$103.40

SAN DOMINGO.

Defiant Address From Cabral—Annexation Denounced—the Masses Discontented.

PORT AU PRINCE, Dec. 23.—General Cabral has issued the following address to his adherents:

CITIZENS: The South is still in arms; we are fighting. Lately one of our columns marched on Trobano, defended by Generals Andres and Timoteo Ogando. There the enemy was met, beaten, and routed. After this event reinforcements of Baez left Azua for the recapture of Trobano. Our advance posts met them, and I was at once informed of that and issued orders to arrest it without awaiting for the infantry. I most victoriously defeated them. While these operations were taking place, General Marcos A. Adon, with 300 men, attacked and routed the forces of Carlion de Ocraleando. At the same time, and by way of Petit-Trou, another force of the enemy was entirely defeated. At Treinne a General of the enemy was killed, and another at Petit-Trou. In addition to the losses occasioned to our enemies in the four encounters, many families have presented themselves for protection, among them Prieto Barrientos, with his family. To all of them we have given a patriotic and paternal reception. The wounded have been treated with humanity, and the prisoners have been managed by Christian charity. [illegible] been shown to the outnumbered. With these triumphs, the campaign will assume superior proportions. I count on a superior force, good arms, a good amount of munitions, and all other resources needed for the war.

The revolution will be successful, because upon its triumphs depend the salvation of the country. Baez is the enemy against whom we fight. The administration is not acceptable because he oversells the country. Baez is fatal to us. In exchange for gold he wants to sacrifice our independence; and our independence we must maintain, as the only thing we have and as the most precious jewel we can bequeath to future generations. In our triumph all Dominicans have a place, and none will be asked their past political opinions. Let those that yesterday differed from us come to us and we will receive them as brothers. The revolution compromises itself to leave the country to the election of men of known honesty and intelligence to fill the offices of public administration. Citizens! union and we will save the Dominican Republic.

JOSE MARIA CABRAL.

Headquarters in San Juan.

Cabral did not follow up the victories he speaks of before Tubano, owing to the swampy condition of the ground from heavy rains. Some hundred bales of tobacco have been sent to New York for shipment to Bremen, as the European war has interrupted direct trade with that port. The laboring class are very discontented on account of bad times.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Thursday, Jan. 12:

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.

The bill prepared by the Board for the Equalization of Taxes, and submitted to the Legislature, is a curiosity of details and specifications which would do credit to the inquisitorial spirit of Louis Napoleon's police, and, if it became a law, would be more irksome than even our present income tax law. Among a hundred other similar requirements, all banks are required to give a detailed list of the amounts and cash value of their capital stock, surplus, money on hand, loans, bills receivable of every description, funds in the hands of other banks, interest accrued but not due on current loans, in short, every conceivable item in their books which represents value either in their own keeping or in the hands of others. On the whole of this they are to be taxed, and no deduction is to be allowed for interest not yet paid, or for what they may owe to their depositors, or to other banks, or to their stockholders for dividends already taxed, unless a detailed statement is made, giving the name, residence and amount due in each individual case. This statement is required of the banks on the first day of April of each year, and the books of the bank are to be open to the inspection of the Assessor, at any time, for the verification of the statement then made.

This preposterous and inquisitorial scheme proposes to lay bare to the inspection of Assessors, and consequently to the gossip of every Paul Pry, the daily condition of the bank account of every business man in the State. There are some private affairs which every man feels are nobody's business but his own, and there is none in relation to which he is more sensitive than his bank account. Business men would rebel against the spirit of such a law, and consider that they were justified in taking means to evade it. Deposits would be largely if not wholly drawn out before the first of April, and the money shuffled around from one place to another, to escape the prying eyes of the Assessor. The object of the law is probably to make the banks pay on the whole, and collect it in detail from their customers. But even this would be utterly impracticable when the great variations in the amount of the balance due to each depositor being sometimes double or even ten times as much at one hour what it was the previous hour, and vice versa. But even suppose this difficulty overcome (which it could not be), the bill proposes that the banks shall be taxed on both their capital and on their loans of the same capital, thus being a double tax. But it is unnecessary to give further details. The bill shows not only a dense ignorance of the principles upon which banking is founded, but also assumes that every man is dishonest and that no depositor of a bank will make a correct return of his own personal property, and it can be safely assumed that if its true character is well ventilated it will not stand the ghost of a chance of becoming a law.

In local finances, matters were quiet to-day. Some of the banks report money a shade easier on account of an increase of deposits, but others say that it is close yet, and that the continued large demands of the pork packers absorb their loanable funds. The movement of currency toward the country, however, is diminishing, and the supply of Eastern exchange on the market is increasing, both of which features are favorable to an easier money market.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at from 50c to 75c per $1,000 discount. At the counter bankers sell at from 1-10 premium to par, and buy at 1-10 discount.

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds, local stocks, gold and silver, in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street:

	Buying.	Selling.
Sixes, 1881	110⅜	110¾
Five-twenties, 1862	108⅜	108⅝
Five-twenties, 1864	108⅜	108⅝
Five-twenties, 1865	108⅜	108⅝
Five-twenties, 1865, January and July	107⅜	107¾
Five-twenties, 1867, January and July	107⅜	107¾
Five-twenties 1868, January and July	107⅜	108⅛
Ten-forties, large	106⅜	107⅛
Ten-forties, small	106⅜	[illegible]
United States Pacific, currency sixes	110	110½
Gold and gold coupons	110½	110⅞
Silver	104	[illegible]
Gold drafts on New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s, flat	95	96
Cook County 7s, flat	[illegible]	96¼
Northern Pacific Railroad bonds and interest	[illegible]	100

LAND WARRANTS AND LAND SCRIP.

	Buying.	Selling.
160s	174	184
120s	[illegible]	142
40s, War 1812	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural College land scrip	[illegible]	147@144

A New York paper says of the failure of Gardner, Bacon & Co.:

"The members of the firm are Hon. Henry J. Gardner, formerly of the firm of Reed, Gardner & Co., and subsequently of Gardner, Dexter & Co.; George Bacon, formerly of the noted Boston firm of Pierce & Bacon; and John Hollis, Jr., formerly in the employ of that firm, and subsequently of the firm of Harris & Hollis. The firm commenced business in 1868, and the year before, when the firm of Pierce & Bacon was dissolved, the share falling to Mr. B. was probably over a half million of dollars. The senior member had been very successful in business, and was estimated to be worth nearly as much. The new firm went largely into the business of buying cotton at the South, and manufacturing at the North, and bought several mills. The suspension of the firm has been brought on by unprofitable cotton speculations, its connection with Treadwell & Co. whose recent failure has been announced, and its loaning its credit to construct railroads, and for other works of improvement. The liabilities of the firm for outside speculations amount to four or five millions of dollars, and will be likely to involve other smaller firms."

—Herapath's Railway and Commercial Journal of December 24, 1870, published in London, has a long editorial article on "United States Finance," in which it is remarked, "the tangible fact for the present is, that the funds of the United States have gained a position among the first-class securities of the world." It also says that there is a kind of lingering notion in England that the Americans will repudiate their debt, and the probability is, that if an average middle class Englishman is spoken to as to the advantages offered by investments in the American funds, he will reply, "Oh! but they will repudiate." The Railway Journal explains that as the Constitution of the United States is imperfectly understood in England, the finances of individual States are confounded with the finances of the Federal Treasury, and the whole American people have to pay the penalty of the faults or follies of a few of them. It further sets forth the enormous resources of the United States, and gives facts and figures to support its arguments.

The following were telegraphic quotations to Barrett & March:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

Opening	110⅝	2:00 p. m.	110⅝
10:25 a. m.	110⅝	2:30 p. m.	110⅝
11:25 a. m.	110⅝	3:10 p. m.	110⅝
12:30 p. m.	110⅝	3:45 p. m.	110⅝
1:10 p. m.	110⅝	Close	110⅝

SECURITIES IN LONDON.

	5:00 p. m.
Consols	92⅜
Erie	18⅛
Illinois Central	114
United States 5-20s, 1862	90½
United States 5-20s, 1865	89½
United States 5-20s, 1867	89
United States 10-40s	88

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Gold rather weak, with light transactions, opening and closing at 110⅝. Loans were made from 3 per cent to 7 per cent gold. Clearances, $35,000,000.

Governments dull and heavy, 5-20s of '62 declining a trifle.

Stocks are firm, and have advanced from ⅛ to 1 per cent on most leading shares. Hannibal & St. Joseph very weak, selling down to 84⅞ and 85. Ohios and St. Pauls show most activity. The market closed firm at the highest prices of the day. There was an active borrowing demand for Lake Shore to-day, and stock was loaned, flat, and, in isolated cases, as high as 1-32 was paid for use till to-morrow. The transfer books close on Saturday, and there is a rush to get the stock transferred, which makes the supply available for delivery purposes much smaller than usual.

Money is easy at 6@7 per cent.

State bonds at the boards have been strong to-day, with the principal dealings in Tennessee and South Carolinas.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments closed:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 75 cars wheat, 107 cars corn, 15 cars oats, 3 cars rye, 3 cars barley. Total, 203 cars, or 111,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 4,605 bu wheat, 1,303 bu corn, 7,223 bu oats, 723 bu rye, 580 bu barley.

There was a full attendance on 'Change to-day, and a more buoyant set of markets in the leading articles of produce, under an increased demand, which was principally visible in pork, wheat, and corn. The markets all closed [illegible].

Highwines were quiet and steady, the offerings being very light. Sales were: 150 brls iron-bound at 85c.

Dressed hogs were active and strong at an advance of 5@10c, though the weather was almost too warm for holding, hence the packers were the principal buyers, but they took hold cheerfully of all that were offered. A total of 1,158 head were sold, chiefly at $7.25@7.35, with a few lots at $7.15@7.50.

[illegible] interest, and prices ruled 5@27½c higher on cash lots, with a [illegible] advance on options for future delivery. The demand was supplied by the packers, who seemed quite willing to sell at the improvement, though they have offered comparatively little product at recent prices. Lard shared in the strength, advancing ⅛@¼c ₩ lb, but was very quiet. Meats were also quiet; they were held more firmly, but buyers did not follow the lead of holders, as there was not a speculative furore, as in the case of pork, though yesterday's prices were freely bid. The market closed at $19.62½@19.75 for city mess pork cash or seller the month; seller February $19.75@19.87½; seller March, $20.25@20.37½; and seller April nominal at $20.50. Prime mess at $18.00. Lard closed at 11½c for cash or seller the month; 11⅝c for seller February, and 11¾@12c for seller March. Green meats were quoted at [illegible] for shoulders; 8¼@8½c for rough sides; 9⅛c for short ribs; 9¼@9½c for short clear, and 10½@11½c for hams. Dry salted meats quoted at 7@7½c for shoulders; 9c for rough sides; 9½c for short ribs, and 9⅝@10c for short clear, all loose; boxed meats about ¼c above these quotations. Boxed Cumberlands, 9⅛c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 11½@12½c, according to quality, part cured. Mess beef, $11.00; extra mess do, $13.00; beef hams, $27.50@28.50; grease, 6@8c; and tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $19.87½; 200 brls do at $19.75; 800 brls do at $19.62½; 2,500 brls do at $19.50; 500 brls do seller the month at $19.75; 250 brls do at $19.62½; 1,800 brls do at $19.50; 250 brls do (last evening) at $19.25; 250 brls do seller February at $19.90; 500 brls do at $19.87½; 200 brls do at $19.75; 1,200 brls do seller March at $20.37½; 500 brls do at $20.25; 2,500 brls do (part last evening) at $20.00; 100 brls prime mess at $17.75; 60 tcs lard at 11⅝c; 7,000 tcs do cash and seller the month at 11½c; 100 tcs do at 11⅝c; 60 tcs do (loose) at 11½c; 2,100 tcs do seller February at 11⅝c; 100 tcs do at 11¾c; 100 tcs do seller March at 11⅞c; 20 boxes shoulders at 7c; 300 pcs green hams at 10½c; 300 tcs sweet pickled do at 12c; 20,000 lbs rough sides at 9c; 25,000 lbs short ribs at 9¼c; 70,000 lbs do at 9⅛c; 30,000 lbs do packed, and 250 boxes do at 9½c; 25 boxes do at 9⅛c; 50,000 lbs short clear at 10c, boxed; 250 boxes do (last evening) at 9⅞c; 300 pcs green bellies at 10⅝c; 18 brls tallow at 8c.

Flour continues in meagre demand, but under favorable advices from New York, and light stocks here, the views of holders were firm at prices current at the opening of the week. White winter extras sold at a range of $7.50, spring extras at $4.60@5.62½, spring superfines at $4.12½@4.65, and buckwheat flour at $5.00. Transactions include the following: White Winter Extras—50 brls "People's Palmyra" at $7.50; 200 brls brands given on private terms. Spring Extras—160 brls not named at $5.62½; 300 brls do at $5.25; 200 brls do at $5.00; 150 brls do at $4.87½; 200 brls do at $4.75; 42 brls do at $4.60. Spring Superfines—100 brls "Red Rock" at $4.25; 30 brls not named at $4.65; 200 brls do at $4.25; 50 brls do at $4.12½. Buckwheat Flour—5 brls not named at $5.00. Total, 1,880 brls.

Wheat was active and excited, but averaged ½c lower than yesterday, mainly through a determined effort on the part of two or three leading operators to break down prices by offering large lots of cash wheat, which was consequently "the weakest thing on the board," options ruling comparatively firm. There was a good demand for the latter, principally on country orders, which are still coming in so freely as to cause an advance in New York and Liverpool. The advices from New York, this morning, were scarcely of so encouraging a character as heretofore, and this caused a slight weakening, the relaxation at the East being attributed to an advance in ocean freights. On the Open Board seller the last half of this month sold at $1.14@1.14⅛. On 'Change the option opened at $1.14, declined to $1.13⅞, and closed at $1.13⅞@1.14. Seller February sold at $1.14½@1.15, closing at $1.14⅝. Cash No. 2 spring was active, closing at $1.13⅞. All other grades were dull. No. 1 spring closed at $1.14; No. 3 spring at $1.06@1.07, and rejected at 97@98c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.14½; 4,600 bu do at $1.14; 25,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.14; 15,000 bu do at $1.13⅞; 72,000 bu do at $1.13¾; 80,000 bu do at $1.13⅝; 30,000 bu do at $1.13½; 40,000 bu do at $1.13⅜; 10,000 bu do at $1.13¼; 15,800 bu do at $1.13; 2,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.07; 2,400 bu do at $1.06; 400 bu rejected spring (in special bin) at 97c. Total, 275,800 bu.

Corn was firm at yesterday's average, with more activity in cash lots, and a strong demand for options, especially for May, there being few sellers of the latter, which made prices advance fully ½c on the more deferred option. Buyers held off early, and the market seemed dull, but they soon appeared in force, and the market ruled firm throughout, closing with holders at outside quotations, and buyers at ⅛c less. Seller the month sold at 44⅛@44⅜c; seller last half do at 44¼@44⅜c; seller February at 45@45⅛c; seller March at 46⅛@46⅜c; seller April at 47½@48c, and seller May at 50@52⅛c. Old corn was worth no more than new. Cash sales were reported of 300 bu old No. 2 at 44⅛c; 400 bu yellow at 44⅛c; 9,600 bu new No. 2 at 44⅛c; 14,000 bu do at 44⅛c; 100,000 bu do at 44c; 2,000 bu do at 44⅛c; 8,000 bu do at 43⅞c; 2,000 bu no grade at 43¼c; 5,000 bu do at 43c; 1,200 bu ears at 45c delivered. Total 133,800 bu.

Oats were very quiet at yesterday's prices, closing steady. Seller the month sold at 40⅛c; seller February at 40⅜@40⅝c; seller March at 41⅛c, and seller April at 43c. Cash sales were 3,000 bu at 40⅛c; 1,800 bu at 40⅜c; 1,200 bu at 40⅛c; 3,600 bu at 40c; 1,200 bu rejected at 37⅛c; 1,200 bu at 37c; 800 bu by sample at 46c. Total 12,600 bu.

Rye was quiet but ½c higher, the offerings being very light. Sales were restricted to 2,000 bu No. 2 at 77c, and 200 bu do at 78c. Rejected is nominal at 72c.

Barley was weak and irregular. The market opened strong at yesterday's outside quotations, but declined at the close to 81@82c for regular No. 2, the last sales for next month's delivery being made at 83c. No. 3 was nominal at 70c, and rejected at 45@48c. Cash sales were: 10,800 bu No. 2 at 83c; 11,600 bu do at 82c; 1,250 bu do at 82c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu, by sample, at $1.06; 350 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 90c; 1,400 bu do at 75c. Total, 27,400 bu.

There was a fair attendance of buyers upon the grocery market to-day, and a moderate amount of trading was done. As regards prices, changes were of a slight character, and a firm feeling was manifested. In the dry goods market a dull day was passed, but the views of jobbers were firm and unchanged. There was a comparatively light demand for boots and shoes, both on local and interior account, and prices rather favored purchasers. The stocks are ample. Metals and tinners' stock were fairly active at the advance previously noted. Pig tin has advanced 50c, owing to a rise of four pounds sterling in England and higher freight rates between this port and New York. Iron and steel were steady, and nails sold to a fair extent upon the basis of $4.25 rates. Lumber continues in moderate demand, and former prices are well sustained. The supply of coarse grades is light. Drugs and chemicals and wool were in fair inquiry at prices current on Wednesday. Seeds were fairly active at lower prices, timothy selling at $4.75@5.50; clover at $5.75@6.50, and Hungarian at 75c. The demand for butter was more active than for some time past, and a firmer tone seemed to pervade the market. Especially was this true of choice qualities, of which the offerings were few. Sales were at the extreme range of 10@30c, though most of the transactions were within the range of 15@25c, for common to good grades. Eggs were plenty and prices were weak at 25@26c for fresh, and at 15@18c for preserved. Oils were without quotable change. Carbon, lard, and linseed were firm. The hide trade was fairly active and prices ruled steady as previously quoted. The receipts continue moderate, and barely equal to the demand. Fish, fruits, cheese, coal, and bagging ruled quiet and unchanged. The cattle market was quiet and prices were steady. There was an active demand for live hogs at a slight advance on yesterday's prices. The market closed steady at $5.95@6.40 for common to extra.

The Board of Trade was agitated to-day by a rumor to the effect that the Board of Directors had, yesterday, suspended the Chief Inspector of Grain, pending the return of a member from New York, the said member having been concerned with the Inspector in an irregularity in grain inspection. The fact appears to be that about the end of October a cargo of grain was shipped from Flint & Thompson's elevator, in the propeller Colorado, which consisted of about 27,700 bushels of oats and some 5,000 bushels of No. 3 and rejected barley; the two being mixed together, and the Inspector issued a certificate which rated the whole as No. 2 oats.

It is claimed for the Inspector that there [illegible] nothing wrong in the transaction—that [illegible] oats were what are known as "white oats," [illegible] the grade of No. 2, and that just [illegible] of low grade barley was mixed with it to reduce it to the standard of No. 2; further more, that the grain was sold in Buffalo for the shipper, by sample, the Inspector's certificate not being used in the case at all. The probabilities are that this statement is correct, and that no fraud was intended; but it is undeniably true that barley was certified to as being oats, and that a fraud is rendered possible where a thing is certified to as being that which it is not. But the opposition to the Inspector was jubilant to-day over the fact that he had been caught doing something, though an inspection of the books shows that there was no attempt to cloak up the transaction, the Inspector's books giving a true record of the facts in the case.

The matter would not have caused such a fuss, but for the fact that the shipper referred to is a member of the Inspection Committee, and it was at once suspected that the said member had perhaps used his official position to secure a certificate which he could not otherwise have obtained. Under these circumstances the Board of Directors acted properly in suspending the Inspector till such time as all parties can be heard in the matter and the merits of the case decided on. The Directors have shown that they do not want to hush up a matter for fear of striking on an unpalatable revelation, and in taking this course have only done what the community had a right to expect from honorable men who want to keep above even the shadow of a suspicion.

LATER.

At the Afternoon Board No. 2 spring wheat was fairly active, and prices were nominally unchanged, the option seller last half of January closing at $1.13⅞, and seller February at $1.14⅝. Other grains were unnoticed.

Provisions were moderately active, with sales of 100 tcs sweet pickled hams at 12⅛c, cash; 100 tcs lard seller February on p. t.; 500 tcs do at St. Joseph, Mo., at 11¼c; 50,000 lbs shoulders, 30 days, in salt, at 7⅛c; 10,000 lbs short ribs, 30 days, in salt, at 9⅛c, packed; 200 boxes short clear middles at 10c; 200 brls mess pork at $19.87½, cash; 1,000 brls do seller February at $19.95; 250 brls do, seller January at $19.87½; 500 brls do, seller March at $20.37½.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week before last	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—There was but little doing in this branch of trade to-day, which, however, was [illegible]

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—There was a light supply on sale during the forenoon, and, under brisk competition, the market was strong [illegible] and the market closed steady at $5.95@6.40 for common to extra, and mixed lots [illegible]. A few fancy brought $6.50. Transactions were principally at $6.10@6.30. About all were sold. We note the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—The easier feeling noted yesterday was even more marked to-day, most of the sales being made at 15@25c off. A good many remain unsold, and the market closed heavy at $3.00@4.50 for inferior to choice.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.

BUTTER—The inquiry for this article was fair to-day, and the general market ruled firmer. There was, however, no change in prices, the following being the ruling rates: Choice dairy, 25@30c; fair to good tub and firkin, 15@22c; inferior to common grades, 10@15c.

BAGGING—Remains quiet at unchanged prices. Burlaps and gunnies were quite firm, but for cotton goods the feeling continues weak. We quote: Stark, 31c; Lewiston A, 30c; Ontario, 30c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Union A, 30c; gunnies, 16@18c; [illegible]; burlaps, 14@18c; wool sacks, 60c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand is meagre, and prices are almost nominal. We quote: Michigan stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York superfine do, [illegible]; marble dust, ₩ brl, $2.00@2.25; lime in bulk, ₩ bu, $1.00; lime, per brl, $1.25; cement, Clark's Utica, ₩ brl, $2.50@2.75; cement, Rosendale, $2.00@2.50; Akron ₩ brl, $2.00@2.25; Louisville cement, $2.10@2.25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40@45c; white sand, ₩ bu, 20@25c; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $50.00@60.00; fire clay, ₩ brl, $4.00@4.50; plaster, per brl, $2.00@2.25.

BROOM CORN—Trade was fairly active at prices ranging at $80.00@120.00 per ton for common to choice grades.

BEANS—Were in moderate inquiry at $1.00@2.25 per bushel as to grade.

BEESWAX—Was quoted at 28@32c per lb.

CHEESE—Business was fair to-day, and the market was quoted steady at the following range of prices: New York factory, 15@15½c; Western factory, 13@14c; Western Reserve, 13@14c.

COAL—Only a fair demand existed for this article. Prices were firm and unchanged, ranging as follows: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lehigh, prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Blossburg, 9.00; Erie and Briar Hill, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Indiana, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COFFEE—An active demand existed for this line of goods, and, with encouraging advices from the East, prices were steady as follows: Mocha, 26½c; Java, 24@25c; O. G. Java, 24@25c; roasting Rio, 15½@18½c; common Rio, 14½@16c; good to prime, 16½@18c; prime to choice, 18½@19½c; Laguayra, 18@19c.

CANDLES—The following are the quotations now ruling: Vaxine, 11½@12½c; stearine, 13½@14½c; Schnecker's Star, 13½@17c; Paraffine, 35@40c.

COOPERAGE—The demand was fair at about former prices: [illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—Sales by average—47 at $7.25; [illegible]

EGGS—Were plenty, and sold slowly at 25@26c for fresh, and at 15@18c for preserved.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was more inquiry for fruits than during the previous two or three days, but the demand was not active, and prices [illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—Turkey prunes, new, 15@16c; [illegible]; figs, [illegible]; dates, new, 10@12c; apples, New York and Michigan, 12@14c; apples, Ohio, 9½@11c; apples, Southern, 8@9c; peaches, peeled, 18@22c; peaches, halves, unpeeled, 10½@11c; blackberries, ₩ lb, 15@18c; raspberries, ₩ lb, 38@40c; cherries, unpitted, 11@12c; cherries, pitted, 34@36c; raisins, layers, new, $4.15@4.25; raisins, seedless, [illegible]. NUTS—Almonds, soft-shelled, 31@33c; almonds, paper-shelled, Princess, 40@45c; peanuts, ₩ bu, $2.10@2.50; Brazil nuts, 14@15c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; pecans, Missouri, 12@13c.

FISH—A light demand was reported, and a quiet, easy feeling prevailed. The following were the ruling prices:

Whitefish, No. 1, ½ brl	$7.25@7.50
Whitefish, No. 2, ½ brl	7.00@7.25
Trout, No. 1, ½ brl	5.00@5.25
Mackerel, No. 1, ½ brl	13.00@13.50
Mackerel, No. 2, ½ brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, large family, ½ brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, kits	[illegible]
Mackerel, extra mess, ½ brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, extra mess, kits	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, kits	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand Bank	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Scaled herring, ₩ box	[illegible]
Labrador herring, No. 1, ½ brl	[illegible]
Pickled herring, No. 1, ½ brl	[illegible]
Pickled herring, No. 2, ½ brl	[illegible]
California salmon, ½ brl	[illegible]
California salmon, ½ brl	12.00@13.00
Smoked halibut, ₩ lb	14@15

HAY—The hay trade was fair to-day, and the market was firm all round. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie, pressed, $11.00@11.50; do, slough, $9.50@10.50. On wagons—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $12.00@15.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The demand continues good, and prices remain steady, and firm at the following range: Green frozen, 8@8½c; green kip, 10½c; green salted, cured, light, 10½@10¾c; do, heavy, 9½@9¾c; do, part cured, 9@9½c; green calf, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@20c; dry salted, 16@17c; deacons, 50@60c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—There was no improvement in the demand for iron or steel, but a moderate trade transpired—the prices realized being about the same as on Wednesday:

Bar iron	3¾@ 4¼c
Horseshoe iron	4¾@ 5½c
Heavy band	4¾@ 5½c
Hoop and light band	4¾@ 5½c
Round and square	[illegible]
Oval	4¾@ 5½c
Half oval and half round	4¾@ 5¾c
Sheet iron, common	5 @ 6½c
Sheet iron, galvanized	10½@15c
Sheet iron, charcoal, 26	11 @12½c
Sheet iron, Juniata, 26	11½@12½c
Norway nailrods	11½@11 c
Plow steel, German	12 @ c
Jessop's plow steel	12 @ c
Seammer plow steel	13 @ c
Spring and tire steel	9½@12 c

LEATHER—A moderate demand existed for this line of goods, and the market was steady as previously quoted:

HEMLOCK—City harness, ₩ lb, [illegible]; city [illegible]; country harness, 34@36c; [illegible]

[illegible]

LUMBER—The lumber trade was reported fair at the yards, and prices unchanged: [illegible]

LUMBER—The market presented no new features. The demand was of a moderate character, and quotations ruled firm, as follows:

First clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	$46.00@50.00
Second clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	42.00@45.00
Third clear, 1-inch	35.00@38.00
Third clear, 1¼, 1½, and 2-inch	35.00@38.00
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

The receipts were light, and about equal to all the requirements of the trade. We quote:

[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—[illegible]

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.00; [illegible]

NAILS—[illegible]

OILS—Carbon was in demand and firm at the [illegible]

[illegible] quotations: Lard oil, extra winter, $1.05; do, No. 1, 95c; do, No. 2, 85c; [illegible]; linseed, raw, $1.00; [illegible]; turpentine, [illegible]

POULTRY—The demand was fair, but, under a moderate supply, prices ruled firm, with sales of dressed chickens at [illegible]; do, turkeys at [illegible]

GAME—The market was dull, and prices were weak. We note sales of quail at [illegible] per dozen; prairie chickens at [illegible]; deer at [illegible]

POTATOES—Sold to a fair extent at a range of [illegible] per bushel. The supply is ample.

RICE—The market was quiet at the following range of prices: Carolina, 8@9c; Louisiana, 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Patna, 8@8½c.

SOAPS—Dealers reported a fair demand, and quotations were well sustained: [illegible]

SEEDS—Sales were as follows: Timothy—30 bags at $5.00; 12 bags at $5.25; [illegible]; Clover—[illegible]; Hungarian—1 car to arrive at 75c.

SODA AND SALERATUS—There was about the usual demand for this line of goods, and quotations were as follows: [illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

STARCH—The demand was largely of a local character, and prices favored buyers. We, however, make no change in our list: Kingsford corn, 11½@12c; do, pure, 9½@10c; Peoria crystal, 8½@9c; do, satin, 10@11c; Peoria laundry, 7½@8c; Oswego corn, 10½@11c; Waite pure, 7@7½c; Oswego laundry, 7@7½c.

SPICES—Prices remain firm, under an active demand, at the annexed range: allspice, 18@20c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 50@55c; pepper, 24@25c; nutmegs, $1.10@1.15.

SUGARS—The orders to-day were larger, both on city and country account, and an advance of ½c was transacted at the subjoined range of prices: Crushed, powdered and granulated, 13½@13¾c; A, standard, 12⅞@13c; A, not standard, 12⅝@12¾c; B, standard, 12½@12¾c; extra C, standard, 12⅜@12½c; extra C, not standard, 12@12¼c; yellow C, 11⅞@12c; Cuba, common to fair, 10⅛@10⅝c; Cuba, prime to choice, 11@11½c; Porto Rico, common to fair, 11¼@11½c; Porto Rico, prime to choice, 12@12½c; Havana, box, common to fair, 11@11½c; Havana, box, prime to choice, 12½@12¾c; molasses sugar, 9½@10c; Cuba, CC, [illegible]; Calvary, yellow, 11@11½c; Richmond, C, 12@12½c; Long Island, 11¾@12c; New Orleans, fair, choice, 11½@12c; do, prime, 11⅛@11½c; do, fair, 10½@11c.

SYRUPS—The demand was generally active, at the following range of prices: [illegible]; Porto Rico, [illegible]; sugar-house, [illegible]; [illegible]; choice silver drips, [illegible]

TEAS—The demand continues moderate at the following quotations: Young Hyson, common to fair, 60@70c; do, good, 75@85c; do, choice to extra, $1.00@1.25; superior to fine old hyson, 95c@1.10; good to choice imperial, $1.00@1.25; fine to good gunpowder, 90c@$1.10; choice to extra choice, $1.20@1.25; choice to extra fine Japan, 80@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to fine Oolong, 60@70c; fine extra, $1.00@1.20.

TOBACCO—Remains quiet at the following quotations:

CHEWING—Extra, 80c@$1.05; choice, 65@75c; common, 50@60c.

SMOKING—Choice, 55@65c; medium, 40@50c; common stems, 30@35c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90c@$1.00; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 45@55c.

WOOD—Was in light demand and steady at our quotations: Beech, $7.50; maple, $8.50; hickory, $9.50; slabs, $5.00@6.00, delivered.

WOOL—Is improving in demand and under light stocks, quotations are a shade firmer. We quote: Tub, extra clean, 50@55c; tub, common, 45@47c; fleece, XX, good condition, light, 43@45c; fleece, XX, good condition, heavy, 40@42c; fleece, X, good condition, light, 41@43c; fleece, X, bad condition, heavy, 38@40c; fleece, medium, good condition, light, 41@43c; fleece, medium, bad condition, heavy, 36@38c; fleece, coarse, light, and dingy, 30@35c; fleece, unwashed, fine, 25@30c; fleece unwashed, coarse, 28@30c; fleece, burry, 5@10c off; fleece, one-half price off unwashed.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Rates to the points named were as follows:

Chicago to	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston & Providence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$1.00
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newark, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo and Sus. Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington, N. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston, S. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The weather is warm again, thawing out poultry, game and meats, which are pressed on the market; the general advance, with light arrivals of most kinds of live stock. The arrivals to-day were not, but they were not all sold. Prices are just a trifle better, and the feeling stronger, in expectation of light arrivals next Monday. [illegible]

[illegible]

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—Cattle closed very dull with a decline from last week's prices; first quality, $8.25; medium, $4.75; inferior to ordinary, $3.00@4.75; receipts, 1,283 head; sales, 1,050 head.

Swine—No inquiry in the market except by butchers; supply about equal to the demand; quoted at 9@9½c; net receipts, 574 head.

Sheep—Common in fair supply and dull; good scarce and wanted at higher prices; fair to good, 4½@5c; good to extra, 5@6c; receipts, 5,000 head.

Southern Cotton Markets.

MOBILE, Jan. 12.—Cotton quiet; middling, 14½c.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—Cotton steady; middling, 14½@14¾c.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12.—Cotton quiet; middling, 14⅝c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The most important feature of the trade to-day has been the announcement of a scale of prices on Sprague's prints, which are 10c; [illegible] London mourning, white ground, with orange, [illegible] and black and white, 9c, 10c. Amoskeag [illegible] stripes are reduced from 20 to 19c; [illegible] from 21 to 20c. Generally, the market is quiet.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1.18; No. 2, $1.14. Oats dull; No. 2, 45c. Corn scarce; No. 2 mixed, 46c. Rye—No. 1, 73c. Barley nominal; No. 2, 75c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $19.00. Dressed hogs higher at $7.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

2:30 P. M.—Wheat quiet, but steady, at $1.18 for No. 1 in store; $1.13½ for No. 2.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Ohio and Indiana, $6.50@7.25. Wheat steady; Indiana unchanged. Rye 95c. Corn steady; mixed Western, 75@78c. Oats in fair demand and firm at 56@57c.

PETROLEUM—Active and higher; crude, 17½; refined, 23½@23¾c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 93c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—COTTON—Opened firm, but dull; middling uplands, 15¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand, and 5@10c higher; receipts, 6,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.30@5.70; common to choice extra, $6.10; white Western extra, $6.35@7.00; round hoop Ohio, $6.75; St. Louis, $6.50@8.50. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal quiet. Wheat dull and unsettled, [illegible]; winter red and amber Western, $1.50@1.55. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull and unchanged; Canada, $1.04. Oats in fair demand, receipts, 10,000 bu; No. 1 mixed, [illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—COTTON—Active and higher; middling, 14¼@14½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady. Corn—Receipts [illegible] and market [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Rye and barley unchanged. Barley steady, at [illegible] for fall; 90c for [illegible] spring.

GROCERIES—Unchanged.

OILS—Steady.

EGGS—Dull and unchanged at 22c.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged, at [illegible]

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged, at [illegible]

LARD—Closed steady at [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Firm, generally not offered to any extent; [illegible]

HOGS—Opened dull, but closed active, firm, at [illegible]; receipts, 5,170.

WHISKEY—Quiet and unchanged at 88c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 12.—TOBACCO—Firm and active at unchanged prices; sales, 80 hhds.

BAGGING—Inactive and weak.

COTTON—Steady; middling, 13⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Quiet, $6.00@6.25.

PROVISIONS—Active. Mess pork, $20.00. Bacon shoulders, 9½c; clear rib, 11¾c; clear sides, 12c. Bulk shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 10¼c; clear sides, 11c. Lard, 13c.

WHISKEY—Quiet, 88c.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 12.—COTTON—Quiet and weak at 14¼@14½c. Receipts, 2,500 bales; shipments, 1,500 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firm at $6.00@6.50. Corn in good demand at full prices. Oats scarce and firm at 60c in sacked lots. Bran $23.00 in sacked lots.

PROVISIONS—Lard quiet and weak at 13@14c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bulk shoulders, [illegible]; sides, 10@11c.

[illegible]

CLOVER SEED—Dull and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$7.00@7.15, closing weak at $7.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 12.—[illegible]

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 12.—[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—COTTON—In light demand; [illegible]

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—In fair demand and firm; [illegible]

[illegible]

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 12.—[illegible]

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. [illegible]

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

The Oldest and Best.

DR. JAMES, [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. A. G. Olin,

12 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

[illegible]

Dr. Clark,

[illegible]

Dr. Bassett,

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

Avoid Quacks.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Defensive Medication.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

[illegible]

TIME-TABLES.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Whereabouts and Intentions of Leading Base Ball Players.

A Case of Dishonorable Conduct—The National Game on Skates.

Frank Parker's Return—Dion's Proposition to Rudolphe.

Base Ball.

GENERAL NEWS.

The following bundle of news concerning the whereabouts and intentions of leading base ball players is contained in the last issue of the Clipper:

[illegible]

—Pearce and Bevins have resigned from the Star Club. [illegible] Bevins, too, is a fine player. [illegible]

[illegible]

—President Mills, of the Washington Olympics, is evidently the right man in the right place. He is rapidly organizing a splendid nine for the campaign of 1871.

—Malone, McBride, Fisler, Reach, Radcliffe, and Sensenderfer have all signed contracts with the Athletics for 1871. Cuthbert will be added to the list. He only signed papers conditionally at Chicago. Cuthy is not the man to do anything that is not on the square. Treacy will stay in Chicago. He is too valuable a man to lose.

—Berry and Bechtel will not be in the Athletic nine this year, and Pratt goes back to cricket with an excellent reputation as an honorable base ball player.

—It is reported that Higham has backed out of his Haymaker agreement. We do not credit the story, for Higham has made his name in the Haymaker nine, and he would be foolish to leave that club. He and McMullen played finely together last season.

—Chapman, of the Atlantics, talks of going to Troy. Schafer is evidently working up a fine nine. Craver will play at short field, where he is more effective than as catcher. None of the charges against him have been proven, and as for the action of the late so-called "National" convention, that was of no account, as it was in violation of the constitution of the association.

FERGUSON AND START.

In connection with some of the above statements, [illegible]. If it is true that Ferguson and Start have joined the Mutual nine, then it is also true that at least one of these men has been guilty of dishonorable conduct toward the Chicago Club. For some time past the White Stocking managers have been in correspondence with Ferguson, with reference to securing his services and those of Start. Offers were made, but they held off and did not accept them, evidently looking for higher bids elsewhere. Finally, however, a telegram was received from Ferguson, containing a proposition in answer to a request by President Gassette that he would name his terms—for himself and Start to join the White Stockings at a total salary of $4,500 for the year 1871. The figures were enormous, it is true, but Chicago generally buys a thing if she wants it, no matter what the price is. Mr. Gassette wanted Ferguson and Start, and, as President of the Chicago Base Ball Club, he immediately forwarded a telegram accepting the proposed terms, announcing that the men might consider themselves engaged, and notifying them that contracts would be sent to them forthwith. On the strength of this understanding a gentleman was sent to New York with the articles for Ferguson and Start to sign. Ferguson, as the responsible party to the contract, refused to sign, giving no especial reason, but leaving it to be inferred that a better offer elsewhere had induced him to violate his agreement. It now transpires that he has at last closed with an offer from the Mutuals, taking Start with him, who appears to have entrusted his fortunes entirely to Ferguson's management. The advantage of such a plan is indicated by the statement that Ferguson's offer to come here for $4,500 contemplated $1,800 for Start, and $2,500 for himself—a truly generous subdivision, and one eminently characteristic of Ferguson, who, having made pretensions of the most immaculate honor and integrity, and a gentleman and a ball-player, exposes his real character by the contemptible, dishonorable actions above alluded to. Such fellows should not be allowed to play in any respectable nine; and, inasmuch as the Chicago managers consider him as having been engaged by them, and as afterwards breaking his agreement, the proper course for them to pursue is to expel him from the club on account of dishonorable conduct, and thereby subject him to the penalty fixed by the National Association for precisely such cases—which is, disqualification for membership in any club belonging to the association. It is high time that such rascally base ball players as Ferguson were made to understand that a contract is a contract, with them as well as with the parties who have the money to pay, and that stockholders have rights as well as players. We hope that the Chicago Club will deal with Ferguson as he deserves.

THE CASE OF CUTHBERT

is also one in which the Chicago Club has just grounds for complaint. Before leaving for Philadelphia, Cuthbert signed articles to play with the White Stockings next year—signed unconditionally and unreservedly. It appears that upon his arrival at his old home, the Athletic men at once made overtures to him to join their nine for 1871, although they well knew that he had already engaged himself. Their efforts seem to have been successful, as Cuthbert has signified to the Chicago managers his desire to be released from his contract with them. This request will probably be granted, on the ground that the services of an unwilling player would be worthless. But the odium of having induced a player to break an engagement rests none the less heavily upon the Athletic Club. Cuthbert was a decided favorite here, and he can ill afford to forfeit the good opinions which his admirers entertained of him, both personally and professionally.

BASE BALL ON SKATES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Tens from the Atlantic and Mutual Clubs played a game of base ball on ice to-day, at Capitoline Lake, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The match was the first of a series for the championship in base ball on ice, and will be quite interesting. Playing base ball on skates differs from the field game in many respects, the form of the bases and the method of running them being different, besides which, the bound catch of fair balls is allowed, and the close of the even five innings terminates the game, unless the score is a tie. The ordinary rules governing the pitchers and strikers, too, are not so strictly enforced as in the field game, the impossibility of maintaining a secure foothold on skates rendering the operation of pitching and batting rather difficult. In running the bases in a game on the ice on skates, all that is necessary for the base runner to do is to cross the line of the position, after which he cannot be put out until he has returned to the base and again leaves it. In order, too, to make the succeeding base, he must cross the base line in starting from the base he leaves as well as the line of the base he runs for. The base lines are laid down on the ice so as to enclose a space of three feet square, each line being marked at right angles with the base lines from base to base and three feet each side thereof. This space forms the base, and within this space the base player must have some part of his person when he holds the ball, in order to put a player out. The base runner makes his base if he crosses the line of the base before being touched, or before the ball is held on the base. After hitting a ball on which the batsman can only make one base, he should start from the home base so as to turn to the right as shown by line A in crossing the lines of the base, to which he must return; but in cases where his hit entitles him to two or more bases then he should start so as to turn to the left. Until he has returned and occupied a base after crossing the line in making it, he cannot be put out. Ten men play on each side, the tenth player taking a position as "right short."

The Atlantic ten was victorious by a score of 45 to 8.

Billiards.

PARKER'S RETURN.

Frank Parker has telegraphed that he will reach home at 8 o'clock this evening, accompanied by Rhines, via the Lake Shore Railroad. The victorious champion will be received at the depot in fine style. Some days ago Harvey Doty, while chaffing Frank upon the slight probability of his beating Rudolphe, agreed that, in case he should succeed in bringing the diamond cue back to Chicago, he (Doty) would meet him at the depot with a carriage and six white horses. Parker has got the cue, and Doty is "since" for the carriage and six, which, in his gratification at Parker's unexpected success, he will most cheerfully furnish.

THE NEXT MATCH

for the American championship will be between Parker and Cyrille Dion, and will be played in Chicago, probably within two months.

DION TO RUDOLPHE.

In reply to Rudolphe's recent challenge, Cyrille Dion has published in the Clipper the following rejoinder:

MONTREAL, Jan. 4, 1871.

Your last paper contains a challenge to me from Mr. Rudolphe to play him 1,500 points up for $1,000 a side, between January 20 and 30. It is evident that Mr. R. does not mean business. [illegible] Yours very truly,

CYRILLE DION.

BILLIARDS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—A billiard game of [illegible] points, French carom, crotch barred, for $1,000 a side, was played here by Dion and Deery this evening. The betting was 2 to 1 on Dion. In the string for the lead Dion won the first shot and failed to count. On the fourth inning Deery made his first count, scoring eight. Dion, on the fifth inning, making [illegible]. At 9 o'clock, [illegible].

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12—10 p. m.—Deery gradually crept up [illegible] until the second call, thirteenth inning, Dion stood [illegible]; Deery, [illegible]. Third call, forty-seventh inning, Dion, [illegible]; Deery, [illegible].

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Lecture by Dr. Curran.

Dr. Curran delivered a lecture, last evening, in the North Turner Hall, before a rather slender audience, on the subject of "Pius IX." [illegible]

A New Way to Rub Out Old Scores.

[illegible]

[illegible]

with charity to a most deserving institution. The soiree will be no exception to the invariable rule. Tickets one dollar, procurable only at the door.

—The Hyde Park Literary Society will hold its regular public meeting at the Town Hall this evening. The subject for discussion is: "Resolved, That the continuance of the war by the German Confederation since the surrender of Napoleon is justifiable."

—On this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, Bronson Alcott will give one of his "Conversations" on the "Spiritual Ideal," at the residence of Mr. Geo. S. Bowen, No. [illegible] Michigan avenue. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

—The Progressive Club, by request, give one of their popular calico parties at Crosby's Music Hall, this evening.

—A series of meetings of unusual interest is now in progress in the Church of God, corner of Warren avenue and Robey street. Preaching every evening, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. B. Sims.

—Major J. W. Powell, the explorer of the canons of the Colorado, will give his lecture, the "Seven Ancient Cities of Arizona," before the Young Men's Christian Association next Thursday evening, instead of Wednesday evening, as previously announced. Holders of tickets to the scientific course will be admitted free.

—This evening will witness a brilliant gathering at Martine's Hall, on South Ada street, the occasion being the first party in a series of six to be given by the favorite Union Club, which appears to be maintaining its excellent reputation. Those holding invitations to the last series are invited.

—Tancred Lodge, No. [illegible], K. of P. will hold a meeting to-night. All Knights are invited.

Sunday School Extension.

That the American Sunday-School Union is well adapted for the service it has undertaken is evident from the following report of its operations in the past ten years: The number of new Sunday-schools organized is [illegible]; teachers brought into them, [illegible]; scholars, [illegible]; schools aided, [illegible]; teachers in them, [illegible]; scholars, [illegible]; total schools organized and aided, [illegible]; teachers in them, [illegible]; scholars, [illegible]. These labors are expended for the children in destitute districts and on our frontier settlements, who are not reached by denominational effort. It is one of the most efficient and economical agencies for home evangelization. Each missionary multiplies his labors many times.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for January 12, 1871, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "veering," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow:"

Time.	Ba.	[illegible]	Wind.	The.	Rain.
Night preced'g	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	To 2 p.m.
7 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inch.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12, 1871.

Sun rises........[illegible] a. m.|Moon rises........[illegible] a. m.
Sun sets........[illegible] p. m.|Moon sets........[illegible] a. m.

Miscellaneous.

In justice to the firm of Charles Beardsley, Bros. & Co., we would state that the appeal case of Tappan vs. Beardsley, recently decided in the United States Supreme Court, and published in our columns, in which the Beardsleys sued a commercial agency for alleged injury to their credit, does not relate to this firm. The defendants-in-error in this case are John and Horace Beardsley, and the original action was commenced twenty-one years ago.

—At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago West Division Railway Company, held yesterday afternoon, the following were elected officers of the company for the ensuing year: William H. Bradley, President; B. H. Campbell, Vice President; William H. Ovington, Secretary and Treasurer; George L. Webb, Superintendent.

—At the annual meeting of the Third Universalist Society of this city, held at Murray Chapel last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Trustees—Edward Ballard, S. A. Briggs, L. H. Keene, John P. Furlong, H. M. Seavey; Treasurer—S. A. Briggs; Clerk—Benj. F. Monroe.

—Yesterday morning, Frank Copouch, an employe at Cobb & Son's planing mill, No. 49 Blackwell street, had the thumb and two fingers of his left hand cut off with a circular saw. He was taken to his home, in the rear of No. 21 Seward street.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Late Comptroller and the $200,000.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The promptness with which the Common Council squelched the resolution of Alderman Whitaker, at their last meeting, touching the retention of this money by Mr. Kimball, the late Comptroller, has brought before the public a matter in which every tax-payer is interested, and it is high time that somebody should speak out on the subject. Without intending to discuss the rights of either the city or the railroads in the premises, we desire to state a few plain facts. Some nineteen months ago, when Mr. Kimball was Comptroller, he received from the attorney of the Burlington Road the sum of $200,000 in legal-tenders. It is no matter whether he accepted this money in his official or private capacity. He knows, and every tax-payer in the city knows, that it was tendered to him because he was then Comptroller. It don't matter whether he received it with or without protest. The fact that because of his then official connection with the city he was tendered and accepted the sum of money, is enough for the point we wish to make.

Whatever may be the result of the litigation on this question, it is beyond any possible doubt, that if the final decision is adverse to the railroads, they will be entitled to recover this $200,000 back with interest. Of this there can be no question. It is claimed by legal quibblers that if the money is paid into the city treasury, the city will be compromised against any defence to the demands of the railroads. Let us look at this question. If Mr. Kimball received the $200,000 officially, then the city can be no more bound by accepting the money than it now is, and Mr. Kimball should be compelled to pay over the money. If he received it unofficially, and as a private individual, but because he held an official position—or, in other words, if he received it, as claimed, in his private capacity, then we hold that there can be no difference of opinion among all clear-headed, straightforward business men as to the duty of Mr. Kimball to place this money at once in the city treasury in his private capacity, and take the obligation of the city to return it to him when he shall be required to repay it to the parties from whom he received it.

There has been dust enough thrown into the eyes of the tax-payers on this subject. Whatever advantage or gain results from the possession of this money, the city, and not Mr. Kimball, is entitled to the benefit of. As an honorable man he cannot hold on to this sum, or receive the $12,000 per year interest which it draws, without paying it over to the city. Life is uncertain. Mr. Kimball may die, or he may become insolvent, as many others have. Who does not believe that in that event the city would be liable for the principal and interest of this large sum of money?

It is the sheerest humbug in the world to say that there are any legal difficulties in the way, and if Mr. Kimball wants to retain the respect of his friends and the confidence of the public, let him forthwith pay over this money, with the $18,000 interest which has accrued on it, to the City Treasurer and take a receipt for it, either as the late Comptroller, or as plain Mr. Kimball.

A. TAXPAYER.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12, 1871.

The Building Committee.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I am glad to see you notice the action of the Building Committee of the Court House. I do not believe there is to be found, even among the New York city officials, a more reckless set of men than the controlling members of this committee, and I refer particularly to Sanders and Pahlman, who are the same parties that run the Court House ring under Kearney, and whose conduct in the management of the contract for heating was by me exposed to the board a year ago. And when my communication was referred to them (Sanders and Pahlman) they, with a view to cover up their wrong doings, reported that the charges I made were false, and, doubtless, supposed that would be an end of the matter. But the charges made by me were subsequently referred to an investigating committee, and the truth of the same fully substantiated.

I hope that Mr. Worthington (who is one of the few who has dared to oppose the designs of these corrupt rings) will in future, as in the past, continue to work for the interests of the tax payers of Cook County, and will not allow himself to be brow beaten by Sanders, who is well named, Attorney for Thomas.

Any one acquainted with Sanders and Pahlman knows that if either of them should have a carpenter do work for them individually, not a shingle or nail could be left out without their knowledge, and it does appear strange to those not privileged to peep behind the scenes, that these men become so extremely accommodating to contractors in allowing their bills against the county to pass with little or no investigation, or, in other words, hold the door of the treasury open and let the contractors help themselves.

R. T. CRANE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12, 1871.

CHURCH TROUBLES.

Examination of the Assailants of Rev. Father Juskiewicz.

The beauties of a mixed population were strikingly illustrated by a trial at the West Side Police Court on yesterday. In this case were mixed up seventeen Polanders, one or two Germans, some Norwegians, a full-blooded Irishman, a Scotchman, an Englishman, a Dane, and several representatives of smaller nationalities and dialects. The case was that of a Polish priest, named Juskiewicz, against seventeen of his parishioners, whom he charged with assaulting him and taking from him money and goods to the amount of about $100. The case in point was one of a long series which have been flying around in the shape of capiases, mandamuses, writs of various kinds, and miscellaneous proceedings of a nature to terrify persons unused to the ways of American criminal procedure. The trial was the result of several postponements, and was attended by a large number of Poles of both sexes, who expressed their opinion of the merits of the case in uncouth gutturals, to the discomfiture of the Constable.

The case of Matthias Dudyck was selected as the opening one, the counsel for the defence having refused to allow the accused to be tried in a body. The story of the priest was told through an interpreter, an officer of the police force—who, by the way, should have credit for his patience—and was necessarily disjointed and fragmentary. With the addition of some information not brought out on the trial, but necessary to the connectedness of the story, it is somewhat as follows: The priest came to Chicago some thirteen months ago as the pastor of a Polish Catholic church. He came from some place in Kansas or Nebraska, and had charge of a congregation of about 1,000 in Chicago, with a sort of supervision, also, over three or four other churches. This he held from the present Catholic Bishop of Chicago and his predecessor. After a time, some trouble arose in the church, on account of the intention or wish of the priest to deliver up the deeds of the church to the Bishop. This church had been built by the contributions of the people, and through the efforts of the priest and trustees in whom the property was vested, and who had given notes for money to build the church. It is claimed by the priest that the trouble arose from the fact that a minority of the parish were not orthodox—among them the trustees—and these objected to the delivery of the property. A meeting was held in the church on the night of the 8th of September last, at which much feeling was expressed against the priest, several of those present desiring his immediate removal and the [illegible] of his subordinate, named [illegible], in his place. After the meeting, the priest repaired to his house and went to bed. About 11 o'clock on that night, he was awakened by several persons demanding admittance, and he arose and went to the door in his shirt. As soon as the door was opened, a crowd—estimated at twenty persons—rushed in and assaulted the old man, knocking him over on the bed, and, after wrapping his head in clothes, beating him with wire whips. After the beating, they asked him where his money was, and were told that it was in a bureau in another room. Shortly after, they took their leave, taking with them all the money—some $90—and a crucifix, some beads, and a few books. The priest swore positively to several of the accused as having been of the party, and to others as having recognized them by voice. This was the drift of the witness' story, and, in conclusion, he swore positively that Dudyck was one of those who whipped him. The defence proved an alibi by showing that Dudyck was at the saloon of one Sherman at the hour mentioned by the priest. The prisoner was discharged.

The same testimony on both sides resulted in the release of Anton Sherman.

The third one of the accused was John K[illegible], against whom no new testimony was brought forward.

As a fitting finale to this international suit, Wojciech [illegible] was brought into the dock; and, after the examination of one or two unimportant witnesses, discharged also. At this point the court adjourned until 9 a. m. to-day, when the other thirteen will be disposed of.

BOARD OF POLICE.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday, the President, [illegible] Brown, in the chair.

The Fire Marshal submitted a synopsis of the reports made by the several Fire Wardens for the last quarter of 1870, showing that [illegible] complaints regarding matters connected with the department had been attended to. The report was placed on file.

The following order was passed:

Ordered, That hereafter all owners, agents, or occupants of any building or premises in the city of Chicago having a chimney or chimneys therein, or thereon, be required to have such chimney or chimneys thoroughly swept and cleaned out at least once in each [illegible]. All persons failing to comply with this order will be proceeded against according to law.

The Superintendent of Police submitted a communication to the board, recommending that the territory to be patrolled by the officers to be stationed at the Sub-Police Station, near the West Side Rolling Mills, be bounded as follows: All territory in the city limits north of Division street, and west of the North branch of the Chicago River. The recommendations were complied with.

Fire Marshal Williams presented the following: [illegible]

The suggestions of the Fire Marshal were adopted, with the exception of the building of a frame building on Archer avenue.

The commendation of the board was tendered to Officer Crotty, for extinguishing a fire on Nelson street.

The board then adjourned.

A POLICEMAN SHOT.

An Officer Attempts to Arrest a Thief for Disorderly Conduct and is Badly Wounded.

That den of filth, and resort of thieves and the worst characters of the city, Peter Kerwin's saloon, in the basement of the building on the north east corner of Clark and Madison streets, was filled as usual, last evening. The vile whiskey and beer furnished to the patrons soon makes them drunk, and pugilistically disposed. Then were several minor encounters during the evening, but the grand affray was reserved until near closing up time—quarter after 12 o'clock. Among those present was a gang of old penitentiary birds, escaped convicts and loafers. Every one was armed, and, being half drunk, concluded they could clean out any other mob there, and made the announcement in loud voices. The other thieves were too timid to accept the challenge, because they were aware if they engaged in a fight with the mob their lives would be forfeited after boasting of what they would do if they had an opportunity, each, with a large bowie-knife in his right hand, ascended the steps leading to the sidewalk. Several persons passing were stopped, and the knives brandished over their heads. This conduct alarmed and frightened them, and they lost no time in making their escape. The gang went on the opposite side of Madison street, and two of them commenced quarrelling. Policeman Rea saw them, and stepped up to separate them. As he was approaching one of them let a knife drop on the sidewalk. Rea stooped to pick it up, but one of the mob caught hold of it, and Rea caught hold of him. They struggled, and the officer was subduing him, when another of them approached him from behind, and struck him on the head with the butt end of a revolver, and immediately thereafter fired two shots at him, one of which took effect. The mob then ran west on Madison street. Rea pursued them, shouting "thief." Policemen Mixer and Morgan, a gentleman named Robertson, and several citizens joined him, and succeeded in running down and capturing two of them. They were taken to the Armory, where they gave the names of James Whitlow and Hurley. The former, who is the one that shot Rea, has spent one-half of his life in the Penitentiary. About a year ago he was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in a Wisconsin jail, but recently effected his escape. The other fellow has a well-established reputation as a loafer and circus follower. The ball which struck Rea, made an incision in the scalp about an inch long. It struck the skull obliquely, and glanced off, otherwise it would have killed him. He also received some severe bruises during the encounter, and his neck and whiskers were badly burned by the powder. The scalp wound is not serious, but it will be very painful, and render him incapable of performing duty for a short time.

The attention of the police authorities has been called to this place of Kerwin's time and again. They know well it is a resort for all kinds of thieves, yet make no effort to break it up. If Mayor Mason revoked Kerwin's license, he would be compelled to close his doors, and discharge the prostitutes and worse male performers, who make the den attractive for the low-minded and vicious.

A HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDING.

Attempted Larceny of a Deed from the Recorder's Office.

One Ezra Hoskins, yesterday morning, visited the office of the ex-officio Recorder. He politely requested to be informed by Mr. Martin, who has charge of the receipt of deeds, whether a deed had been presented for record by Charles Starritt, his wife, or any of their agents, as grantors, Ruth Hoskins being the grantee. In terms equally polite, he was informed that the thing had been done. He asked permission to see it. It was handed to him. It was a deed conveying an undivided half of Lots 4, 15 to 19 inclusive, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 47, 48, 47, 52, 53, and 54 of Hapgood's Subdivision of Lots 1 and 2, Block 9, Sheffield's Addition; also 40 feet by 195 of Lots 32, 33, and 34 of Block 57, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, 39, 14 (389 and 391 Warren avenue); also Lot 21 of Block 57 in the same subdivision (No. 367 Madison street), and an interest in Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 9 in Block 8, and Lots 1, 2, and 3 in Block 7, H. L. Stewart's Subdivision of north half of the southeast quarter of Section 26, 39, 14, subject to all incumbrances, for the consideration of $8,000.

Ezra examined the paper, and asked whether it had yet been recorded. He was informed that it had not, but that it was filed. Forthwith he ran, and in running he forgot to leave behind the deed. He ran across the room and down the stairway. It was some distance, but then the employes of the office are locked up, and it takes time even to open a night-latch. But as an equivalent to distance were the unusual quirks in the stairway, with which Ezra was unacquainted. He was overtaken by some valiant folio writer, as he was emerging from the Clark street door. Being overhauled, he tore the paper into exactly eighteen pieces. The pieces were picked up. So was Ezra. The pieces were placed in juxtaposition and recorded. So was Ezra. He was recorded in the Criminal Court as a mutilator of records, and as a larcener, and by Judge Gary committed to await the action of the next Grand Jury.

Ezra Hoskins, in extenuation of his crime, states that there was a fraudulent insertion of the condition in the deed, and that the conveyance was made subject to incumbrances.

Mallory's Oysters.

All should notice the good advice in the papers to our citizens about buying oysters which are brought here in barrels and canned in our city, with a few oysters and plenty of water. Many have profited by it by going to the depot of D. D. Mallory & Co., No. 79 Randolph street, near State, and purchasing the celebrated "Diamond Oysters," that are packed in their own packing-house in Baltimore, and have been convinced that their cans contain more oysters, and much nicer and better flavor, than many that are sold in our city. They have been surprised to see so many of our citizens there on the same errand, and all appeared of our opinion, that they were decidedly first-class oysters, and that it was worth while to go out of their way to get them, in preference to carrying home poor oysters, with but few in a can, that had been washed off, and with no flavor.

Braun's Autotypes.

The exhibition of the magnificent collection of pictures at the Opera House gallery, known as Braun's autotypes, will positively close to-morrow evening. Parties desiring to see, or to purchase, have therefore but two days more of opportunity. There has never been such a collection of perfect copies here before, and we sincerely hope that a large number of them will be left here in Chicago. In the meantime what is the Academy of Design doing? Does it intend to let such gems of art leave here without procuring any of them? They are invaluable for its purposes, and it ought to be thoroughly supplied with them.

METEOROLOGICAL.

War Department Weather Report.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, }
CHICAGO, Jan. 12. }

The following is the official record made for the "observation and report of storms, by telegraph and signal, for the benefit of commerce on the northern lakes and seaboard," for the twenty-four hours ending at 11 p. m., Chicago time. The table shows the heights of the barometer and thermometer at the hours of 7 o'clock a. m., and 4 p. m. and 11 p. m.; also the amount of rainfall for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m., snow and hail being reduced to rain. [The barometer readings are all reduced to sea levels. Barometer corrected for temperature and altitude]:

Place.	Barometer. 7 a. m.	Barometer. 4 p. m.	Barometer. 11 p. m.	Thermometer. 7 a. m.	Thermometer. 4 p. m.	Thermometer. 11 p. m.	Rain. Inch.
Augusta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Key West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following shows the state of the wind and weather at the same stations. The letters on the left-hand side of each column show the direction of the wind; the following figure or figures, the velocity of the wind in miles per hour; and the last letter the state of the weather; c stands for clear, f for fair, l for light rain, R for heavy rain, s for snow, h for hail, cl means cloudy. It means that the sky is more than half covered with clouds. Fair means that there are clouds, but that the sky is not more than half covered:

Place.	7 a. m.	4 p. m.	11 p. m.
Augusta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Key West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Jan. 11.—Barometer, [illegible]; change, plus [illegible]. Thermometer, [illegible] degrees below zero; change, plus [illegible]. Velocity of wind, 57 miles per hour. Since 10 o'clock a. m. the mountain has been enveloped in clouds of unusual density, filling the air with drifting masses of frozen mist. Mr. Smith, while measuring the velocity of the wind, being exposed only five minutes, came in completely covered with frost nearly two inches in thickness. The vertical thickness of the clouds was ascertained to be more than three thousand feet, in ascending the mountain this morning.

—The report is denied that ex-Secretary Seward will shortly marry Miss Risley, the young lady member of the party with which he is voyaging round the world.

FOREIGN.

Chanzy's Army Again Badly Defeated.

The Germans Claim to have Captured Ten Thousand Prisoners.

Advanced German Batteries Open on the Paris Forts.

People Killed in the Suburbs by the Besiegers' Shells.

FRANCE.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

LONDON, Jan. 12—4 a. m.—A despatch from Versailles says a large fire is raging within the outer walls of Paris, and on the north side of the city.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A Brussels despatch of the 11th says the result of Tuesday's bombardment of the nine forts and seven French batteries between the forts is that no serious damage has been done, and not a single gun dismounted. But 330 Germans have been killed and wounded. Mount Avron was swept by the French force, and the Germans evacuated the position. The guns at Clamont reach Invalides and the Champs de Mars.

Paris advices of the 9th say the shells are falling on Mont Martre, and persons have been killed in the churches of St. Sulpice.

Bands of Reds posted red placards, which were torn down by the populace.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 11.—The bombardment of the forts of Paris was vigorously kept up to-day. Batteries which had been pushed forward toward the city opened fire this morning. The barracks in Fort d'Issy are in ruins.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The New York *Tribune's* special correspondent, at Versailles, writes: "The batteries have been advanced a thousand paces nearer Issy and Vanvres. *La Verite* says shells are falling in the Luxembourg gardens. The population demand that the government make changes, and want a fighting General instead of Trochu. Other papers are very revolutionary. The Mobile officers and soldiers are deserting. Noisy, Rosny, and Nogent are visibly weakened. Many powerful new German batteries will shortly open. Manteuffel is here, but starts immediately to take command of the new Army of the East, consisting of the Second, Seventh, and Fourteenth Corps, which is marching via Troy to support General Von Werder and occupy the Lyons District. Manteuffel leaves Goeben in command of the First and Eighth Corps and Landwehr Division, which is enough to take care of Faidherbe.

A correspondent at Paris, 9th, writes: "The city has been bombarded for three days, shells falling throughout the District of Auteuil, and throughout the Hotel des Invalides and Pantheon. The damage is slight. A few civilians were killed. Its moral effect is encouraging, and there is a universal demand for a more energetic policy. Another Blanqui insurrection was plotted, but has been suppressed. The weather had moderated and there was less suffering.

DEFEAT OF CHANZY.

LONDON, Jan 11—5:30 p. m.—Important news is received from Versailles. The German columns operating against Chanzy have driven him within a mile of the city of Le Mans, after a serious engagement, in which one cannon, three mitrailleuses and two thousand prisoners were captured.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 11.—The official announcement made that the Germans, on the 10th, yesterday, redoubled their efforts against the army of General Chanzy, who is pressed on all sides retired to their original positions. The action was a hotly disputed one, the French brigades resisting incessant attacks by the enemy for six hours. The losses were considerable on both sides.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg telegraphs to the Duchess as follows: "After crossing the rivulet of Havre, on Tuesday, we fought at Lombeon and La Chapele, taking nearly 10,000 prisoners. Our loss is inconsiderable. We are advancing on Le Mans."

THE GERMAN PROGRAMME.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes that the idea of a general occupation of France by the German forces has been abandoned. Portions only of the French territory will be held. The French Government, he says, is no longer to borrow money

IN PARIS.

LONDON, Jan. 11—10 p. m.—Balloon advices to Paris to the evening of the 10th have been received. Many light engagements are reported to have occurred near Malmaison, and also on the line of the Paris & Strasbourg Railway, in all of which the Germans were repulsed with considerable loss. Thousands of balls from the German guns fall in the outskirts of Paris, creating havoc, killing some children and women, and striking ambulances, churches, &c. The population of Paris are more than ever resolute in their intention to resist to the utmost. No fear is entertained of a surrender, as General Trochu had issued a proclamation to the citizens of Paris to the effect that the Army of Paris will not capitulate.

PARIS, Jan. 6 (via balloon).—The Reds' revolutionary poster declares the government to be cowardly and incompetent, and claims that the people are starved while favorite soldiers are overfed. The poster was torn down by government agents.

IN THE NORTH AND EAST.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 12.—General Bourbaki, commanding the Army of the East, telegraphs that his troops passed the whole of Tuesday night in driving the enemy from houses in Villers.

Advices from Lille represent that the Army of the North, under General Faidherbe, advanced beyond Bordeaux.

LONDON, Jan 11—Midnight—A despatch from Lille states that General Faidherbe surprised the rear guard of the German army, and thirty of the enemy were killed and fifty-nine taken prisoners. The French did not lose a man. The French have again entered Bapaume.

SUMMONED TO SURRENDER.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11.—Arras has been summoned to surrender.

The Pas de Calais is overrun with Germans.

THE STORMING OF VILLERS.

The loss of General Von Werder's German army at the storming of Villers was only 260 killed and wounded.

NEW GERMAN ARMY.

A large German army is being formed in the Eastern Department of France, which will be under the special command of a distinguished officer, and include the corps of Von Werder, Seastro, and others.

GERMANY.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A letter from Berlin on the 10th says orders are issued to French officers who escape from their places of confinement in Germany shall, upon their recapture be treated as convicts.

The *Times* special from Berlin says Count Bismark repudiates the article in the Versailles *Moniteur* on the subject of the defences of England.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A special from Berlin to the London *Times* says that Prussia seeing the antagonism on the part of Austria to the wishes of the Czar on the question of the Euxine, is endeavoring to effect a postponement of the London Conference. The same correspondent mentions a report that Turkey is willing to dispense with action by the powers on the subject.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The money market was quite easy to-day, the rate being 6 to 7 per cent on call, and unemployed balance were lent as low as 5 per cent. The banks are accumulating National Bank notes. Prime business notes were in demand at from 7 to 8½ per cent. Gold ranged between 110⅝ and 111, closing, after the board, at the latter quotation. The rates paid for carrying were from 3 to 7 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer received bills to the amount of $2,091,500 on account of the $1,000,000 gold advertised for sale. The awards were made at from 110,75¼ to 110,88¾.

BOND MARKET.

The government bond market was strong, but with a limited business.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Market was firm on the basis of 109⅝ to 109¾ for prime bankers' of sixty days; sterling bills and sight 109⅞ to 11.

STOCKS.

The upward movement in stocks seems to be gaining strength, but prices continue to advance. There were three more failures of stock brokers to-day who have been operatin for a decline. At the beginning of the year nearly all the small speculators in the long room were holders of stocks for an advance. Disappointed that the "January rise did not come at once, they sold their stocks and made speculative sales, and have been caught in the recent rise, which, however, has not been large enough to embarrass present operators dealing in the usual margin. The most active shares to-day were Lake Shore, Rock Island, Northwestern, Pacific Mail, Ohio and Mississippi, and New York Central. Lake Shore was scarce for delivery, and the stock was lent flat, and in some cases 1-32 was paid for the loan of it till to-morrow. The exception to the general activity of the market was Hannibal & St. Joseph which was weak.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

The domestic dry goods commission houses are selling a fair amount of goods to the large dealers. Prices are firm and tending upward.

THE GENERAL TRADE

among jobbers is dull, as usual, at this season. With importers, the only business doing is with the clothing trade, for manufacturing purposes.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was dull and unsettled. The principal buyers for export retired, and the milling demand was quite limited. Holders were disposed to insist upon higher prices, but made a much better show of samples than for some time past.

FLOUR.

The market for State and Western flours was less active. Holders commenced with asking a further advance of 5@10c per brl, but this could not be realized, and at the close it was quiet at yesterday's prices.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN FRAUDS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The Book Committee and Bishops of Methodist Episcopal Church met in the Mission Rooms, Broadway, this morning to investigate the charges against the Rev. Dr. Lanahan, Assistant Agent of the Book Concern, who was recently suspended. The charges are official misconduct and malfeasance, neglect of official duty, untruthfulness, irascibility, slanderous disposition, and other objectionable personal characteristics which unfit him for Assistant Book Agent. The charges contain twenty-nine specifications, and are preferred by a number of clergymen. The Rev. H. F. Pease, Presiding Elder, New York East Conference, is the chief accuser. The Book Committee and Bishops form the court. Cyrus Brooks, of the Minnesota Conference, and President of Book Committee was chairman, but before the organization, Bishops Ames, Janes, Simpson, and Scott met apart from the Book Committee, each body to define its position. When the Bishops entered the room of the Book Committee, after being sent for by the latter, they informed the committee that they had decided to be present and take cognizance of all that took place, but would have no voice in the investigation till the final vote. The Bishop also requested the appointment of a stenographer and secretary, which was given, and the appointments were made for the benefit of Dr. Lanahan, who asked by note to be present, and it was so granted. He then entered the investigation room accompanied by counsel, Rev. J. M. Buckley and Judge Reynolds. On the question of a public or private session, Mr. Buckley advocated the former. The Bishops favored the admission of representatives of the press. The Bishops did not participate in the vote on the question, and the result was 8 to 4 in favor of private sessions, Messrs. Pike, Woodruff, Slicer, and Vernon voting in the affirmative. In the afternoon, a discussion was had on the subject with the same result. The committee also refused to admit A. J. Vanderpool as Associate Counsel for Dr. Lanahan, on the ground that Mr. Vanderpool belongs to the law firm of which Mayor Hall is a member. The clergymen and laymen who congregated in the hallways of the Mission rooms, hoping to be present at the investigation, were disappointed at the action of the Book Committee, and protested against it as impolitic and unjust. A reconsideration of the vote favoring a secret session is hoped for. General Theodore Runyon, of New Jersey, and E. S. Fancher are counsel for prosecution.

ITALIAN CELEBRATION.

A meeting was held this evening at the Academy of Music to celebrate Italian unity. It rivaled, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, any similar demonstration ever witnessed in this city. The Academy was crowded to its utmost capacity by an audience among whom the respectable element predominated, while around the building an open air meeting assembled. The platform was occupied by some of our most distinguished citizens, among whom were Marshall O. Roberts, William E. Dodge, Henry S. Stebbins, Peter Cooper, James Brown, Willard Parker, Francis Lieber, Cyrus W. Field, and Charles N. Talbot. Upon motion of Marshall O. Roberts, Major General Dix was called to the chair, and proceeded to deliver an eloquent address, stating that the object of the meeting was to cheer the Italians in their new career of civil and religious freedom, and an expression of their sympathy in which he sincerely believed seven-eights of all the people in the United States will concur. They were assembled to express the hope that Italy may in her new state become so prosperous and strong that the Teuton shall never dare to tread her soil again except in friendly companionship. [Applause.]

Resolutions were adopted in substance as follows: That, in voting for the Italian Kingdom the Romans have been true to the spirit of their history, manifested against the temporal power of the Pope. That we congratulate them on their deliverance from the yoke; that the doctrine that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed can admit of no exception in favor of an ecclesiastical government wielding civil power; that the rejection of the Papal Government by the Roman people meets the warm approval and admiration of the American people; that while we honor the jealous care with which the Italian Government guards the Pope's personal liberty and right, we believe the separation of church and State beneficial to both; and finally, that the principle of national unity, so clear to the people of the United States, gives Italy the right to possess Rome as the capital with undivided sovereignty, and the presence there of another power, claiming independent sovereignty, would be incompatible with the independence of the nation and its position among the free people of the world.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Great Strike of Coal Miners—100,000 Men Out of Employment.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The coal miners of Schuylkill County, Lehigh and Wyoming Valley, composing the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, struck Tuesday. By the terms of agreement with the employes of the large companies, the members of the Association are to stop work for thirty days, and in consideration of this aid, the employes of the big companies will join an association which they have heretofore refused to do. The strike throws 100,000 men out of employment, distributed as follows: In the employ of the big companies, 35,000; in Wyoming Valley, 5,000; in Lehigh Valley, 15,000, and in Schuylkill Valley, 45,000. A large number of railroad employes will be thrown out of employment, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, which transports 700 tons of coal a day, will probably discharge 25 conductors, 20 engineers, and 100 brakemen. The Central Railroad, ordinarily transporting 2,000 cars a day, will be compelled to discharge 100 conductors and engineers, and 300 brakemen.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—5 p. m.—Consols, 92¾; Erie, 18¼; Illinois Central, 114; United States 5-20s, '62s, 89¾; '65s, 89½; '67s, 88¾; 10-40s, 88.

LONDON, Jan. 12—11:30 a. m.—Consols, 92¾ a 92⅞. Bonds steady; United States 5-20s, '62, 89¾; '65s, 89½; '67s, 89¾; 10-40s, 88.

Stocks quiet; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic & Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—5 p. m.—Flour, 26s 6d. Winter wheat, 10s 10; No. 1 spring wheat, 10s 5d; No. 2 spring wheat, 10s; white wheat, 11s 7d. Corn, 31s 6d.

Pork, 92½s. Lard, 54s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—11:30 a. m.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling uplands, 7⅜d; Orleans, 8¼d; sales 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—1:30 p. m.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 7⅜@7⅝d; middling Orleans, 8@8¼d; sales 10,000 bales.

Wheat—California white, 11s 7d.

Lard at 50s 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 12—1:30 p. m.—Linseed oil at £29@29 5s.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and higher; sales of 19,000 brls for England and Cuba; superfine winter, $5.75; extra, $6.00.

GROCERIES—Molasses—Choice, 58@61c; prime, 54@55c. Other articles unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 120¾; sight exchange on New York, ½ discount. Gold, 110¾.

THE LATE CHANCELLOR LANSING.

Did He Die, or was He Murdered—A Card from Mr. Thurlow Weed.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The article which I felt called upon to publish in a recent number of the *Galaxy*, relating to Chancellor Lansing, of Albany, has awakened inquiry and elicited comment. The descendants of the Chancellor, who are not only numerous, but among our most intelligent and respected citizens, naturally desire information. The grandsons, Messrs. Sutherland and Livingston, both reputable members of the bar in this city, have appealed to me earnestly for the information which I have deemed it my duty to withhold and destroy. I feel called upon, however, to notice briefly one or two of the articles which my publication has called out. A writer in a Schenectady paper states, on information which he deems reliable, that the Chancellor committed suicide in his room at the City Hotel, and that his remains were secretly taken to Albany for interment. Another writer reiterates, substantially, that statement, and gives as a reason that the Chancellor had misappropriated trust funds. While a third version represents him as having, in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments, committed suicide by drowning. These statements had nothing better to rest upon at the time than conjecture. The public mind was painfully agitated by the sudden and mysterious disappearance of that distinguished citizen. But investigations, vigilant and protracted, resulted in nothing satisfactory, and without facts or circumstances, direct or indirect, to quiet popular solicitude, fertile imaginations furnished these suppositions explanations. The Schenectady statement, also, as a moment's reflection will show, is simply preposterous. Chancellor Lansing came to New York alone, on business which would have occupied him two or three weeks. Even if it had been possible to have kept his death a secret in a thronged hotel, there was no person there interested in doing so. Nor was the fact known to his family in Albany until the third day after his disappearance. The story about the misapplication of trust funds, as well as that about alleged pecuniary difficulties, is equally unfounded. Some of the papers, however, did suggest the possibility of suicide, but when, after long and diligent search, nothing beyond the fact of his disappearance could be ascertained, the general and accepted opinion was that on a dark, foggy afternoon, he accidentally walked either off the dock, or off a plank leading from the dock to a steamboat.

Chancellor Lansing arrived in this city by the steamboat from Albany on the morning of the 12th of December, 1829, and proceeded directly to the City Hotel, where he ate breakfast and dinner. He called during the day, upon his friends, Mrs. Ray and Mrs. Edgar, and accepted an invitation for tea with Mrs. Ray at 6 o'clock that afternoon. He was occupied with writing in his room at the hotel for several hours, and was observed shortly before 5 o'clock to leave the hotel with a letter in his hand, which, as was conjectured after his disappearance, he intended to place in the letter-bag on board of the Albany steamboats. His trunk, overcoat, &c., were found in his apartment. After several days of constant and vigilant but unavailing search, Judge Jacob Sutherland, then of the Supreme Court, and Edward Livingston, Esq., of Albany, sons-in-law of the Chancellor, offered a reward for the recovery of his remains. And here the matter rested, nothing having been discovered, then or since, throwing any light upon it.

Chancellor Lansing was a native of Albany. He was, during the revolutionary war, a member of the military family of General Philip Schuyler, and became Mayor of that city in 1786. In 1787 he was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, but, with Chief Justice Robert Yates, withheld his signature, and opposed its adoption. Soon after the adoption of the constitution he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, subsequently Chief Justice, and finally, in 1801, Chancellor, which latter office he held until 1814, when he was succeeded by James Kent.

Regulation of the Social Evil.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 7.

What is sought by the sections of the revised health code referring to the social evil is not to license it in the sense of permitting or sanctioning it, but rather to surround it with such conditions and restrictions as shall make its existence difficult, and at all times directly amenable to the law. As it now exists there is hardly any legal restraint imposed, and the renting of property to parties for brothels and houses of assignation is so managed by attorneys and agents that it is next to impossible to ascertain to whom it belongs.

One section provides that an applicant for a license to keep a house of ill-fame or assignation shall give the name of the owner of the building, or house, or room to be used. This fixes the fact of ownership, which then becomes a matter of public record.

Another section compels a true personal history of every lewd woman, giving real name and aliases, and empowers the Board of Health to exercise a surveillance of every house, dwelling or room where such may reside.

A third section imposes a fine and imprisonment upon keepers for keeping or permitting to visit their houses any young woman under the age of eighteen years, all such suspected of under-age to assume the burden of proof to the contrary.

A Free Pass Refused.

Oshkosh, Wis., (Jan. 10) Despatch to the Milwaukee Sentinel.

R. J. Judd, Member of Assembly from this district, has written a letter to manager Dunlap, of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, refusing to accept a free pass tendered him, which is published in the *Northwestern* this evening. He says that while he would like dearly to keep the pass and thus save the cost of transportation to Madison and back, he thinks he had better not do it. He will be called upon during the winter to vote and act in such a manner as will compel the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company to adopt a more reasonable tariff of freight and passenger rates, and this might seem unkind if he held a dead-head ticket. The offer of a free pass, however, he says, is such an act of generosity that it has made him a life-long friend of the road.

Duryea's Starch.

This famous article is now for sale in this city by the grocers and druggists. Those who have resided in the East know this starch, not only by reputation, but, no doubt, from actual use. They will be glad to know that it can be purchased here. Those who have never used Duryea's Satin Gloss Starch should try it at once, and that will satisfy the housekeeper and laundress of its great superiority in purity, strength, whiteness, and finish.

—*Nature* says: "Some time ago we announced that Sir Roderick Murchison had offered the munificent sum of £6,000 for the endowment of a Chair of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Edinburgh, on the understanding that the annual proceeds of this sum would be supplemented by a grant from Parliament. We are happy to state that government has consented to this proposal, and has agreed to recommend an annual grant of £200."

STATE LEGISLATURES.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

roads should report speedily as to rates of charges for passengers and freights by railroads, was agreed to.

By Mr. TOWNSEND—That the Committee on Judiciary report as to the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to $500. Agreed to.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication from the State Agricultural Association and the Industrial University, asking the use of the hall for evenings of this week, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, it being objected that the Republican caucus for the nomination of a candidate for the United States Senate was appointed for Friday night in the hall.

MORE RESOLUTIONS.

The offering of resolutions were continued:

By Mr. HERDMAN—That, in the introduction of bills the roll be called from A to W, and from W to A, on alternate days, and, when his name is called, each member can introduce two bills. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CAVAN—That the Committee on the Judiciary Department examine into the expediency of abolishing the grand jury system in this State. Agreed to.

Resolutions providing for the additional appointments of pages, and empowering the Doorkeeper to draw on the State Treasury for furniture for the members, were referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Roads and Highways to prepare a bill for the repeal or amendment of the old Road law, by which all contracts shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, was referred to the committee.

By Mr. RICE, of Sangamon—That the Committee on Elections examine into the expediency of holding the State, county, township, and city elections at the same time. Agreed to.

By Mr. ROSSLER—That the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects inquire into the propriety of appointment, by County Courts, of guardians over the property of habitual drunkards. Referred to that committee.

By Mr. FREW—That the Committee on the Judiciary Department consider measures whereby Justices of the Peace, Police Magistrates, Constables, and witnesses, may receive in all criminal cases equal compensation.

A resolution was agreed to, giving discretionary power to the Speaker to appoint another assistant in the Post Office of the House.

Speaker SMITH then announced that, by a mistake in copying, Mr. Sanford's name appeared on the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, where the name of Mr. Headfield, of Cook, should appear.

The House adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MORE RESOLUTIONS.

At the afternoon session, the presentation of resolutions was continued, as follows:

By Mr. REINHARDT—Instructing the Committee on Agriculture to report a bill to encourage the planting of trees.

By Mr. BURNSIDE—

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that such legislation is necessary as to require railroads to adopt uniform rates of charges upon their respective lines, without regard to distance, and that said rates be uniform throughout the State.

Mr. HAINES moved a substitute instructing the Committee on Railroads to report a bill embodying the principles set forth in the resolution. The substitute was adopted.

By Mr. PHELPS—For the appointment of three members of the Joint Committee on Enrolling and Engrossing Bills. Postponed until the message from the Senate on the same subject is received.

By Mr. ALLISON—Instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of enacting laws permitting persons charged with crime to testifying in their own behalf. Agreed to.

By Mr. MERRITT—Requesting the Speaker to furnish each member with a copy of Cushing's Manual. Referred to the Committee on Expenditures.

By Mr. BROWN, of Massac—Requesting the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the regulation of the practice of medicine in this State, and for the protection of the public from the impositions now being practised by uneducated and unprincipled parties. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. KNOWLES—That the Committee on Railroads report a bill providing for *pro rata* rates and charges for the transportation of freight and passengers by railroads in this State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were then introduced and referred to proper committees:

By Mr. SPRINGER—Bill No. 8. To create a sinking fund, after the payment of the State debt now due, for the payment of the State debt falling due after the year 1878.

By VOCKE—No. 9. For the better security and protection of persons insuring their lives. Referred to the Committee on Insurance.

By Mr. LEE—No. 10. To establish a uniform jurisdiction in civil cases brought before Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates.

By Mr. MERRITT—No. 11. To amend the School law so as to dispense with the office of County Superintendent of Schools, and to provide that the County Treasurer shall perform his duties; but the County Courts shall appoint a Board of Examiners, who shall examine teachers during the first week in September of each year.

By Mr. MILLER, of Kane—No. 12. To authorize the establishment of savings banks.

By Mr. DWIGHT—No. 13. To fix the times of holding Justices' courts.

By Mr. SPRINGER—No. 14. For the assessment of property, and for the levy and collection of taxes.

By Mr. MILLER, of Kane—No. 15. To authorize the formation of associations for the erection of monuments in memory of the dead.

By Mr. RYAN—No. 16. To secure the attendance of children upon public schools.

By Mr. JONES, of Crawford—To amend the criminal code so that the counsel for the State and for the defendant shall address the jury alternately, the counsel for the State opening.

By Mr. HERDMAN—No. 18. Supplementary to chapter 6 of the statutes, entitled Attachments in Criminal Courts.

By Mr. MERRITT—No. 19. To regulate the reporting of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State.

By Mr. STRONG—No. 20. To establish a Board of Railroad Commissioners.

By Mr. GILLHAM—No. 21. To incorporate the Alton Benevolent Society.

By Mr. KING, of Cook—No. 22. In relation to limited partnership.

By Mr. VOCKE—No. 23. To repeal an act entitled an act to amend chapter 30 of the statutes, entitled bigamy.

Bill No. 1 came up for a second reading, and Mr. SPRINGER moved to amend by striking out such sections as referred to anything except the payment, in coin, of the debt now due.

Mr. SPRINGER said that the Illinois & Michigan Canal would immediately revert to the State, and the city of Chicago, having been authorized to expend $2,500,000 for the improvement of the canal, would have the right to the proceeds arising from canal tolls, amounting to from $150,000 to $225,000 per annum. Until the whole amount was expended, both the principal and the interest should be paid.

The bill, with the amendment, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The first eight bills introduced yesterday were then read a second time, amendments were offered and the bills all referred to the proper committees.

Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 12.—The feature of to-day was the joint convention to hear the Governor's message, held in the Senate Chamber, presided over by Lieutenant Governor Pound, and which was attended by the State officers and several ladies and gentlemen. The reading of the message occupied an hour, and close attention was given. Other proceedings were as follows:

SENATE.

Senator Clark presented a memorial of John Boyd, claiming a seat in the Senate, on Constitutional grounds, from the Twentieth Senatorial District; also of L. B. Villas, claiming a seat from the Twenty-sixth District on the same grounds. Both were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Election.

Senator Pratt offered a resolution nominating Senator C. G. Williams as President *pro tem.*, and fixing the standing committees. Agreed to. Senator Williams thanked the Senate for the honor so generously and unanimously tendered him. He was unfamiliar with parliamentary law, but would discharge his duties in as impartial and correct a manner as he was able, and hoped for a harmonious, pleasant, and short session.

The following are the standing committees:

Judiciary—Hazelton, Cameron, Magoon, Reed, and Baldwin.

Finance—Pettit, Belden, and Schmidt.

Incorporations—Strong, Jones, and Magoon.

Roads, Bridges, and Ferries—Pratt, Flint, and Ives.

Town and County Organization—Foster, Colladay, and Schiltz.

Military Affairs—Town, Strong, and Walker.

Privileges and Elections—Hall, Little, and Clark.

Agriculture—Belden, Davis, and Woodman.

Legislative Expenditure—Flint, Belden, and Reed.

State Affairs—Griswold, Price, and Krouskop.

Federal Relations—Cameron, Griswold, and Clark.

Education—Magoon and Heubschmann.

Banks and Banking—Colladay, Miner, and Walker.

Internal Improvement—Magoon, Foster, and Baldwin.

Contingent Expenditure—Town, Pettit, and Schmidt.

Public Lands—Little, Pratt, and Schantz.

State Prison—Pettit, Miner, and Burchard.

Railroads—Price, Griswold, Cameron, Flint, Strong, Town, Deuster, Krouskop, and Jones.

Printing—Miner, Colladay, and Deuster.

Engrossed Bills—Jones, Pettit, and Woodman.

Enrolled Bills—Hall, Fuller, and Burchard.

Joint Committee on Claims—Miner, Griswold, and Rice.

Charitable and Benevolent Institutions—Pettit, Miner, and Burchard.

Local Legislation—Pratt, and Heubschmann.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Thorn, of Fond du Lac, made his appearance, and was sworn in as a member.

Resolutions were introduced, and laid over, requesting the resident clergy of Madison to open the daily session with prayer, and for a supply of sundry documents.

Mr. Maxon offered the same resolution as for some years past, against a protective tariff.

Bills were introduced: To incorporate the Chippewa River Improvement; to amend Sections 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Chapter 120 R. S., of courts held by Justices of the Peace; to require the Constitution of the United States to be taught in the common schools of this State; to amend Chapter 44 General Laws of 1869, in relation to tax deeds; to repeal Chapter 120, of the laws of 1870, relating to courts held by Justices of the Peace; to facilitate the settlement of the estates of deceased persons; to authorize the Portage, Winnebago & Superior Railroad Company to extend its road west from Lake Superior; to authorize county Supervisors to issue certificates to other county Supervisors, and six local bills.

To the Associated Press.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 12.—The Governor's message, delivered to-day, gives general satisfaction. After devoting considerable space to local matters, he urges the encouragement of immigration, and recommends establishing a commission, and calls attention to the emigration meeting at Indianapolis last November, and to the resolutions there passed, which he fully concurs in. He also recommends the removal of the Indians who infest the northwestern part of the State to a Reservation. On national affairs, the Governor says a large portion of the people have come to realize the great and wide-spreading evils which flow from our present civil service system, and their great desire is for radical reform. Such change is desired as will remove the patronage of the government from the partisan contests of the people; as will permit subordinate appointments in the civil service only for demonstrated fitness, and make the tenure of office depend upon zeal and fidelity in the service of the government rather than party or individuals; such changes as will relieve the President, Cabinet officers, Senators, and members of Congress from the constant drudgery of distributing this patronage, leaving them untrammelled to consider only those matters which concern statesman. Fully assured that the people of this State are in accord with these sentiments, I recommend that you present a memorial to Congress, asking for the enactment of such laws as will effect the desired change.

Receipts for the last fiscal year, $[illegible]; disbursements, $[illegible]. The current expenses of the State are $[illegible]. The balance was for extraordinary expenses. The State indebtedness remains unchanged.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Jan. 12.—The Senate held only a brief morning session and did nothing of importance. Senator Rogers gave notice of a bill making Mondays after holidays that come on Sundays legal holidays.

In the House, at the morning session, a bill paying newspaper publishers $15 for publishing the general laws of the State, was passed, under suspended rules, given immediate effect, and now only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law.

The Senate, during the afternoon, passed a bill to carry out the provisions of the Constitutional amendment recently adopted, requiring sixty days' notice to be given of railroad consolidations. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill increasing the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges to $4,000, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and passed, under suspended rules. A bill regulating the toll-gate of Lansing, St. Jo. and ... County, was considered in Committee of the Whole. Agreed to. The bill increasing Supreme Court Judges' salaries to $3,500 was taken up. The amendment to make it $3,000 was rejected, and an attempt to kill the bill was also rejected.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—General Frank P. Blair was nominated for United States Senator, on the first ballot, by the Democratic caucus, at Jefferson City to-night. The vote stood 50 to 41: 1 for all others, and was subsequently made unanimous. There was a good deal of discussion, and several attempts were made to adjourn over. A resolution was offered pledging all present to act henceforth with the Democratic party, and it was finally amended so as to simply bind members to the action of the caucus. This resolution was introduced by a friend of Glover, and designed to exclude certain liberals present, who, it was believed, would vote for Blair.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—The vote in the Democratic caucus was, Blair, 61; Glover, 16; Phelps, 12; Woodson, 13. Blair made a brief speech, returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, announcing himself a Democrat and liberal, and pledging himself, if elected, to use his utmost ability for the interest of the people of Missouri.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 12.—The House adopted a joint resolution returning thanks to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and various parties for courtesies extended during the legislative excursion to Washington last spring.

A resolution was offered, asking the Governor whether he had received notice of the resignation of R. C. Schenck as a member of Congress, which was laid over for one day.

A bill was introduced in the House, making the seller of intoxicating liquors responsible for the damage done by intoxicated persons to whom the liquor is sold, and releasing the owner of the premises on which liquor is sold from the responsibility; also, a bill increasing the salaries of Governor to $5,000; Supreme Judges, $4,000 each; Secretary of State, $3,000; Attorney General, $3,000. This bill reduces the salaries of clerks in the various offices so that under its provisions the total amount paid to State officers and their clerks will be $3,000 less than now.

KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—The *Democrat's* Topeka special says the Legislature is fully organized, and Governor Harvey's message was read to-day. The State finances are in a satisfactory condition. The debt was reduced during the year $374,936, and the whole amount of warrants now outstanding is nearly $339,000, which are to be taken up the present month, leaving a considerable balance in the Treasury. All the State institutions and the general affairs of the State are represented to be in a flourishing condition.

POLITICAL.

A Pennsylvania Democratic paper urges the Hon. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, for the nomination for the Presidency.

—The expenditures of the several departments of the city government of Springfield, Mass., were less than the appropriations and receipts, and the Mayor thinks the fact is "especially remarkable."

—Elizabeth C. Small and Julia Ward Howe were both voted for in the recent election for chaplain of the House of Representatives in Massachusetts.

—At the Chippewa Falls (Wis.) city election, a Democratic Mayor and other officers were elected by majorities ranging from 23 to 219. L. W. Sheldon was chosen Mayor.

—The Hon. James Pike, the Republican candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, is a Methodist preacher and presiding elder, a native of Massachusetts, 52 years old, and a graduate of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. He was a member of Congress from 1854 to 1859, and Colonel of the Sixteenth New Hampshire Regiment during its nine months' term of service.

—General Simon G. Griffin, who has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third District of New Hampshire, has served in the Legislature of that State five terms, and was Speaker of the House two years. He is 40 years of age, and by profession a lawyer. He entered the army at the outbreak of the rebellion as a Captain, and returned as a Major General.

—Some Ohio politicians are pressing General Garfield to accept the Republican nomination for Governor of that State, but it is believed that he will decline to allow his name to be used for the position.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's superior extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the purest, most delicious, cheapest, and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists.

F. Schleifer & Co.'s (of San Francisco) pure California Brandy. I have great satisfaction in being able to recommend this brandy to my medical brethren as a pure wine brandy, free from all adulterations and substitutions of other spirits or flavorings. CHAS. T. JACKSON, State Assayer for Massachusetts. HENRY G. SCHMIDT & CO., 30 Dever street, New York, sole Eastern agents.

A Fact.—Dr. Henry's Root and Plant Pills are a safe and effectual cathartic medicine. Try them. See advertisement in another column.

Cutaneous diseases cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Rough Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

MARRIED.

MIRACLE—BUTTS—In this city, Jan. 12, at the Centenary Parsonage, by Rev. Dr. Fowler, Hon. J. D. Miracle, of Iowa, and Miss Jennie Butts, of Chicago.

POWELL—McGREGOR—Jan. 10, by the Rev. Mr. Linn, Mr. F. F. Powell, of Chicago, and Miss Mary E. McGregor, of Morrison.

Waukegan papers please copy.

DAVIS—EASTMAN—At the residence of the bride's parents, Canfield, January 11, by the Rev. R. Laird Collier, Wm. C. Davis, and Emma, daughter of Colonel J. P. Eastman. No cards.

Boston and Eastern papers please copy.

WORCESTER—SMITH—In this city, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. N. S. Hibbard, Mr. Nathaniel Worcester, of Chicago, and Miss Annie C. Smith, of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati papers please copy.

FELCH—BARCLAY—In this city, January 12, by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, James Felch, Esq., and Fannie M. Barclay, both of Chicago.

Manitowoc papers please copy.

AMUSEMENTS.

FARWELL HALL.

MLLE. NILSSON IN ORATORIO.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that Mlle. Christina Nilsson, having entirely recovered from her temporary indisposition, will most positively appear This, Friday, 13th, and to-morrow, Saturday, 14th January at 8 o'clock p. m.

NILSSON IN ORATORIO.

On FRIDAY EVENING, the 13th January, at 8 p. m., HANDEL'S SUBLIME ORATORIO,

THE MESSIAH.

On SATURDAY EVENING, the 14th January, at 8 p. m., HAYDN'S MASTERWORK,

THE CREATION.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by
Mrs. IMOGENE BROWN (Soprano),
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY (Contralto),
Mr. H. ALEX. BISCHOFF (Tenor),
Mr. M. W. WHITNEY (Basso),
And the CHICAGO ORATORIO SOCIETY.
Musical Director..................Mr. H. BALATKA.
Admission, $2; Reserved Seats, $3 and $4; Gallery, $1; Reserved Gallery, $2. Seats at the Farwell Hall Box Office.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

69 South Clark-st., opposite Court House.

This and Every Evening During the Week. Second week of this splendid Emporium of Fun. Grand success of this New and Gorgeous Temple of Amusement. HOOLEY'S Inimitable Combination of

MINSTRELSY AND BURLESQUE OPERA.

A DECIDED HIT!

Patronized nightly by large, fashionable, and enthusiastic audiences, and proclaimed the Gem Resort of the West.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Balcony Circle, 50 cts. Dress Circle, 75 cts. Orchestra Chairs, $1.00. Gallery, 25 cts. Private Boxes accommodating six Persons, $8 and $6. Seats can be secured without extra charge. Box office open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Matinee every Saturday.

FARWELL HALL.

Grand Complimentary Concert

TO

MRS. IMOGENE BROWN,

Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1871.

The following artists will assist: JAS. WHITNEY, Tenor; F. A. BOWEN, Baritone; A. J. CRESWOLD, Organist; N. LEDOCHOWSKI, Pianist and Conductor.

Admission, including reserved seat, $1. Seats can be secured at Box Office, Farwell Hall, on Saturday, January 14, Monday, January 16, and Tuesday, January 17.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,

MRS. D. P. BOWERS,

Will appear Friday and Saturday in the great Jewish Drama of

LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,

Supported by the popular young actor Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM. Saturday Matinee MARY STUART. Monday, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. In preparation, THE MAID OF MAYENCE.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager.

This Friday evening, January 13, Benefit of F. L. KELLER, under the patronage of the Caledonian Club,

ROB ROY,

Or, AULD LANG SYNE. F. L. Keller as Bailie. To conclude with the new Irish Drama, the WREN BOYS, or the Moment of Danger. F. L. Keller as Dennis. Saturday afternoon and night a great bill. Will shortly be produced, WAR.

ALLEN'S GLOBE THEATRE.

Friday Evening, Jan. 13.

JOHN DILLON,

JOHN DILLON,

at the Globe to-night, in two of his finest characters.

Dillon Matinee, Saturday, 2 p. m.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

First week of the excruciating burlesque sketch, THE RECRUITING OFFICER. Second week and great success of the elegant Holiday Sketch, NEW YEAR'S CALLS, with its splendid mounting, great skating scene, and indescribably laughable situations and effects. NEW SONGS, NEW JOKES, NEW BURLESQUES. Nearly ready, THE TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

LECTURE ROOM. DEVELOPMENT OF THE VOCAL ORGANS FOR THE SINGING AND SPEAKING VOICE.

Mr. McCoy, having returned from his tour to the Rocky Mountains, will be found by applicants for lessons, in his Hall, after 10 o'clock, Jan. 13.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

JAMES FISK, JR..........Lessee.

THE GRAND PAGEANT, THE

12 TEMPTATIONS.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

BIBLE LECTURES

at the CHRISTIAN CHURCH, corner of Indiana and Twenty-fifth-st., by Rev. O. A. Burgess. Wednesday Evening, January 18—"Can Science, without the Bible, account for the origin of the Earth and its inhabitants?" Thursday Evening, January 19—"Can Philosophy, without the Bible, make known the Destiny of Man?" Friday Evening, January 20—"Upon what grounds the Bible contains a Revelation from God to Man?" [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

THE RICHMOND HOUSE FURNITURE

Under the Hammer!

The Entire Furniture and Fixtures of the Richmond House

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Jan. 17.

The sale will commence in the Richmond House at 10 o'clock a. m., and continue until the entire furniture is sold.

THE FURNITURE

Consists of all the Parlor and Bedroom Sets, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chairs, Washstands, Chamber Carpets, Mirrors, Pier Mirrors, French Plate, Lace Curtains, Brussels and Velvet Carpets, Oilcloths, Dining Tables, Hair Mattresses, Comforters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, Tablecloths, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Kitchen Furniture, etc., etc.

FIXTURES.

All the Heating Pipes, Radiators, Cooking Utensils, Office Furniture, Bar Fixtures, etc.

BILLIARD ROOM.

Four nearly new Billiard Tables, new style, all complete, with Balls, Cues, etc., with the furniture of the room.

The above furniture is in most excellent order, having been kept in the best repair. Most of the carpets have been put down within the past year and are in splendid condition. THE PARLORS are furnished with the best quality of goods, the large and splendid mirrors are of the best French plate. As a whole the Richmond House is one of the best furnished hotels in Chicago.

The whole will be sold regardless of price.

This fact alone should induce furniture-buyers, far and near, to attend the sale.

By order of RICHARD SOMERS, Proprietor.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE

OF

Chamber and Parlor Sets, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Library and Marble-Top Tables, Bookcases, Sideboards, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, Chairs, &c.

ALSO,

Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Bedding, Crockery, &c.,

Of several families breaking up housekeeping.

We shall also sell 12 SEWING MACHINES, of different makers, of a dealer quitting business.

Also, a large lot of OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

Sale FRIDAY, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock, at 42 and 44 Dearborn-st., first and second floors. We occupy the entire building, and those having furniture to sell, at private sale, at manufacturers' prices—we being their Agents. COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers, 42 and 44 Dearborn-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF FURNITURE,

Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Sofas, French and Bed Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Bureaus, Tables, Crockery, Cutlery, Stoves, &c., &c., on SATURDAY, January 14, at 9½ o'clock.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CITY REAL ESTATE—10 ACRES, corner Twenty-second-st. and Western-av.
5 acres corner Canalport-av. and English-st.
40 acres on Twelfth-st., west of city limits.
13 lots on Twenty-second-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts.
40 lots on Hinman-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts.
20 lots on Clavinger-sts. between Paulina and Wood-sts.
4 lots on Throop-st., between Tyler and Harrison-sts.
46 feet, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-fifth-sts.
48 feet, corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st.
400 feet on Reuben-st., between York and Polk-sts.
40 feet, corner Washington-st. and Fulton-av.
Also, houses and lots in other parts of the city.
OLINGER & BALLARD,
Real Estate Brokers, Room 2, First National Bank Building, corner State and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—LOT FIFTY FEET front, on east side of Michigan-av., north of Thirty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CITY LOTS ON THE South Side—On Butterfield, Arnold, Wentworth, Shurtleff, Buddan, Stewart, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Alexander, Twenty-third, Bushnell, McGregor, Kossuth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Nauclom, and Douglas-place. Titles perfect. A small payment down; 5 years' credit, 6 per cent. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. CORNER LOTS.
Southwest corner of Madison-st., 53½x1.6 feet to private alley.
Southwest corner of Harrison-st., 77 3-10x173 feet to public alley.
ISAIAS WARREN, 12 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK LOTS. LOTS fronting on Orchard, Halsted, and Burling-sts., at $800 and $800 each, one-fourth cash, balance in 5 years, interest at 6 per cent. WM. D. KERFOOT, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON BUDDAN-ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth, $700. On Wentworth-av., $20 per foot. Park-av., near Oakley, $70 per foot. E. L. PEASE, 98 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—EASY TERMS—WEST MONROE-st., east of Robey, a new first-class brick, two-story and basement, south front, with barn; all modern improvements. House, 24 feet front. $10,000; terms, $2,000 cash—balance, $800 per year, with reasonable interest, or payments to be made monthly or quarterly. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FINE HOUSE ON Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.; deep lot; $18,000.
House and lot on Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., $11,000.
Brick house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., $9,000.
KING, HIGDON & CO.,
119 Clark-st., Room 64.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL GOOD farms. Will take Chicago real estate or good personal property. EZRA W. BROWN & CO., Room 3, McCormick's Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TEN ACRES OF LAND NEAR railroad or river, in Calumet. Will pay $30 to $100 per acre for good land. Don't want any tax titles or bogus claims. STRANGER, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—4 "A1" MORTGAGES AND NOTES.
1 mortgage, $5,000.
2 mortgages, $2,000 each.
1 mortgage, $7,000.
All balance purchase money only lien on the property sold.
Notes made by first-class party.
Apply to
E. S. HUNMAN,
Room 28, 100 Washington-st.,
Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE CITY PROPERTY in sums to suit, at the UNION INSURANCE AND TRUST CO., 122 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON warehouse receipts, for 60 or 90 days, or good paper bought secured by real estate. CAPITAL, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—SUMS $1,000 TO $10,000 ON real estate, at reasonable rates, by WM. H. HOLDEN, Attorney-at-Law, Room 1, No. 100 Madison-st.

NO COMMISSION—MONEY TO LOAN AT 10 per cent interest on good real estate security, inside of the city limits. Inquire at Room 5, Portland Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE CITY property, in sums of $3,000, and upwards. A. T. CLARKSON, 144 Randolph-st.

TO LOAN—$10,000, FOR THREE YEARS AT 10 per cent, on improved or unimproved city property. THOS. A. HILL & CO., Room 5, Tribune Building.

TURNBULL'S MONEY LOAN OFFICE, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, silver plate, pianos, and valuable personal property.

WANTED—TO BORROW FROM $2,500 TO $15,000 for any time under five years, on good central business property. Address H H, Tribune office.

$4,000 TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS FARMS OR Chicago real estate. Describe your property and address Post Office Box 795, Chicago.

$5,000 OR $6,000—AN EFFICIENT BUSINESS man, with good acquaintance among the best class of people, would like, with something like above sum, to buy into some good business in Chicago that can be conducted on strict Christian principles. Address, with real name, business and location, HARPER, care Tribune office, Chicago.

$14,500 TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED or unimproved real estate, 10 per cent interest, by E. W. HAGERTY, 163 Washington-st., Room 5.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DRUG STORE FOR SALE, LOCATED IN ONE of the best towns on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railroad. Owner wishes to engage in the lumber trade. Will sell by invoice. Stock about $5,000; annual sales, $12,000. For information apply to TOLMAN & KING, 32 South Water-st.

A STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, AND caps for sale, in one of the best towns in Illinois. Stock is in good condition. Large trade established. Would exchange part for property in this city. Address J M S, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY for sale, the best location in the city. Inquire of A. HESLER & CO., 113 Lake-st., Chicago.

A MEAT MARKET IN A FIRST-CLASS LOCATION, for sale, doing a business of $3,000 per month. Address, MARKET, Tribune office.

A GOOD FLOUR AND FEED MILL, IN THE city, now running and doing a good business. For sale at a bargain if applied for soon. Apply at 94 North Canal-st.

A BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, AND NEWS depot very cheap. Parties wishing to buy will secure a good place. Apply on line [illegible] North Wells-st.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—FOR SALE—A frame house, shop, and barn, and other outbuildings, &c., nearly new, with good established blacksmith business. Property must be sold. Purchaser, with [illegible], to pay taxes, 12 years to run. Terms easy. Price, $600 or $640, with 1 set of tools. Cause of selling, heavy affliction. This is a rare chance to secure a paying business, with small capital. Address P R A, Post Office Box 121, Morris, Ill.

A MEAT SHOP FOR SALE, ON CORNER OF Twenty-sixth-st. and Cottage-av., with 2 years' lease. Cheap; on monthly payments. F. A. BROWN, Room 5, 150 Dearborn-st.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE CHEAP. 90 MADISON-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—A PRESCRIPTION drug store, well-located in the city, will be sold at a great bargain, on easy terms, as the owner must engage in other business. Address H M, Tribune office.

GOOD PAYING OYSTER AND LUNCH House for sale, on Clark, near Madison-st. Price only $150, including fixtures. Inquire at BRAZELTON'S, 160 East Madison-st.

SALOON, WITH FIRST-CLASS FIXTURES, ALL in running order, for sale. Call at No. 76 North Clark-st.

THE UNITED STATES MUSICAL ADVERTISING Agency is desirous of arranging for the establishment of branch offices in Chicago, a thoroughly respectable and live business man, who has a good reputation, will find it to his interest to apply at once. [illegible] For full particulars address the General Managers, BOSWORTH & WAGER, 24 Rotunda Building, Detroit, Mich.

WISHING TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS, ON account of age, I offer for sale, very low, my store, in Grinnell, Iowa. A desirable business stand. J. B. [illegible]

WILL EXCHANGE FINELY LOCATED LOTS IN city for good stock of merchandise. A. MANNING, 98 Randolph-st.

$400 WILL SECURE A RELIABLE PARTY an interest in a business that will pay large profits. Call at 123 South Clark-st., [illegible].

$550 SECURES HALF INTEREST AND active partnership in a light cash business, paying [illegible]. Call at 183 Clark-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OVERCOATS, BEAVERS, AND chinchillas, only $8 and upwards. [illegible] Clark-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A BEDSTEAD, BUREAU, AND Stand [illegible]

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A [illegible]

FOR SALE—A [illegible]

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS for popular standard subscription works. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 133 and 135 State-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS THROUGHOUT THE Northwest for the choicest subscription book yet published, A LIBRARY OF POETRY AND SONG, being choice selections from the best poets—English, Scotch, Irish, and American—by William Cullen Bryant. This is a library of over 800 volumes in one vol. The best and most comprehensive general collection of poetry ever made, containing more than 1,500 selections, from more than 400 authors. In one volume, over 800 pages, beautifully printed and finely illustrated. Sold only through agents, by subscription. MORRIS WARREN, 13 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business. Inquire at PORTER'S National Telegraph College, 123 Washington-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A GOOD WATER COLOR AND India ink artist—lady or gentleman. Address at once, stating terms, H. R. & CO., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, P. O. Lock Box 17.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $1,000 CASH CAN hear of a good business. Cash and salary secured by addressing MONEY, Tribune office.

WANTED—HO! FOR THE SOUTH—NOW OR never if you want to go South. Only a few more families and single men wanted to fill the order for Port Gibson, Mississippi; that beautiful high and healthy locality, to work for wages or on shares. To Scandinavians, Germans, Scotch, or English, who want to go and mean business, transportation is furnished, and all particulars given by Scandinavian Emigrant Agency, 159 South Wells, 7 East Kinzie, and 14 North Clark-sts., Room 1.

WANTED—A BOY WITH GOOD REFERENCES, at Rooms 3, 4, and 5, Shepard Building, corner Dearborn and Monroe.

WANTED—A MAN TO ENGAGE PERMANENTLY in a good cash business, with from $300 to $500 capital. Apply at 139 South LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A COAL MINERS, & LABORERS for railroads and plantations South, and good situations furnished in the city. Also tickets for sale South, at 139 South LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN; NO boys under 20 need apply. O. D. ORVIS & CO., 147 La Salle-st.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN IN SEARCH OF business, to call where business. A civil reception and good chance to make money. Call or write JNO. R. BARRET & CO., 137 Clark-st., Chicago.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPER, one acquainted with the building business. Address D D, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GERMAN DRUG CLERK. ADDRESS, stating terms, etc., DRUGGIST, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN TO TRAVEL and sell goods on a large commission. Room 4, 157 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE GERMAN DRUG clerk, single man. Address Post Office Drawer 390, Bloomington, Ill.

Trades.

WANTED—POCKET-BOOK MAKER OR BOOK-binder who understands working on tuck covers. Address BLACKMER & LYON PUB. CO., 130 Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLANK BOOK FINISHER. Apply to EZRA H. COOK & CO., 69 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST, ON fine work and diemaking. None but the best need apply. Inquire at No. 5 Custom House-place, near Post Office. H. C. GOODRICH.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS, AT ROOM 1, Arcade, South Clark-st. Business permanent and profitable. Call, or send stamp for an elegant book free.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A HEALTHY WET nurse. Apply at 1317 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WET NURSE, IMMEDIATELY, to take charge of a very young infant. Apply at 540 Wabash-av.

WANTED—WET NURSE. CALL AT 600 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BOY ACCUSTOMED TO HOUSE-work. Apply at 17 Eighteenth-st., after 7 p. m.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALES LADIES; but only such need to apply. TH. & G. MENDELSON, 109 State-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SWEDISH AND German girls to work in genteel private families. Apply to Mrs. WHITTAKER, 141½ North Clark-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD WAGES WILL BE PAID FOR a good cook, washer, and ironer at 186 Ellis-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, at 129 Thirty-first-st. Reference required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL WORK in a family of four persons. Must come recommended. American or German preferred. J. H. COOK, 51 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AT 229 NORTH DEARBORN-ST., AN accomplished cook, with references. No washing required. Apply after 3 o'clock.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GIRL (SWEDE or German) to cook. Apply 347 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN TO DO general housework. Wages, $3 per week. A stranger in the city preferred. Inquire at No. 22 Third-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN work. Apply at 339 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO DINING ROOM work in a boarding house. Apply at 137 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 99 EAST MADISON-ST., A GIRL to do general housework, immediately. Reference required.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer at 291 Ontario-st. None others need apply. Must come well recommended.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, 123 North Dearborn-st.

Seamstresses, &c.

WANTED—4 OPERATORS ON WHEELER & Wilson machines; must furnish their own machines; 1 shirt maker; 4 girls for Memphis. Apply 80 Randolph-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 855 WEST MADISON-st., near Union Park; 11 rooms, closets, water and gas. Rent only $45 per month. Inquire at premises, or of E. M. TEALL, 150 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, REAR OF 650 West Harrison-st. Rent low to May 1. WHIPPLE & SITZER, 5 Lombard Block.

TO RENT—BY J. S. GOULD & CO., 13 LOMBARD Block, No. 904 Wabash-av., $50 per month. No. 11 Twenty-eighth-st., $40 per month.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—CHEAP, 4 HOUSES on Shurtleff-av.; 1 on Buddan-st.; 1 on Prairie-av.; $300 down; $25 monthly payments. MEARS & CO., 126 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—WEST MADISON-ST.—RESIDENCE, 482, over store. There are 7 rooms, in good order, gas, and water. Apply to A. BLAKE, 532 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE FRAME dwelling No. 158 Fulton-st.; 4 rooms, $16 per month. Apply at Room 7, 144 Madison-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF FRONT rooms, handsomely furnished, with board, to gent and wife only; no other boarders. Terms, $35. Address NORTH SIDE, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED HALL rooms, at very reasonable prices. No. 47 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, WITH CLOSETS, UPPER part of house, 180 Burnside-st., with or without carpets. Reference exchanged.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR TO small family, or will do for dressmaker or office, with hot and cold water. Apply at 34 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A VERY COSY FURNISHED ROOM in private family, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Gas and fire. Call at 19 Third-av.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR, OR SUITE OF rooms, in the vicinity of Douglas University and Hahnemann College. Address MIGNON, care of Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, ON second floor, opposite Post Office. Inquire at Room 1, 187 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

TO RENT—THE BRICK BUILDING WITH 20 rooms, corner of Washington and Clinton-sts. A first-class location for boarding house, with furniture if desired. Inquire at 16 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 139 LAKE-ST., FROM THE 1st of May next. Inquire of J. D. JENNINGS, at the Fourth National Bank.

TO RENT—A ROOM, AT HEAD OF STAIRS, AT 100 Washington-st., near Clark-st. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE large Church Building, corner of Harrison and Halsted-sts.; is well suited for a light manufacturing business, or other business requiring a large amount of room. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE OFFICES UNDER THE MARINE Bank, northeast corner of Lake and LaSalle, spacious, well lighted, and convenient. Apply to Marine Co. or to the Mutual Security Insurance Co., 113 La Salle-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON 99 YEARS' TIME, SIXTY FEET ON Quincy-st., adjoining the Palmer House. Apply to H. O. STONE, 144 Madison-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—STRAYED FROM MESSRS. BATES & CO., No. 1 Kinzie-st., a bright bay horse, many bells, 8 years old, 15 hands high, weighs about 1,150 pounds. Suitable reward paid for return.

LOST—A BUNCH OF HAIR FRIZZES, ON Tuesday, [illegible]. Any one returning same to No. 188 South Halsted-st., up-stairs, will be rewarded.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK, CONTAINING PAPERS of no value except to the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to TOBIN & BERDAN, 222 State-st.

LOST—A LIGHT THREE-SPRING TRUCK wagon, painted red. Our team ran away with it. Team was found. Name was painted on sideboards. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to FURST & BRADLEY, 56 North Jefferson-st.

LOST—THE GENTLEMAN WHO WAS SEEN to take an opera-glass from parquette (Aiken's Museum) Wednesday afternoon, will please return it to box office, and avoid further trouble.

LOST—CHECK—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against negotiating a certified check on "The Real Estate Loan and Trust Company," of Chicago, dated December 31, 1870, signed "J. W. Sykes, by Wm. Gardner, Att'y," payable to the order of J. & D. D. James, for $682.92, and numbered 1,278. The said check having been lost, payment thereof has been stopped by the joint order of myself and the said J. & D. D. James. J. W. SYKES.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, a tame canary, answering to the name of Dick. Any person returning the same to 167 West Washington-st., will receive the above reward.

LOST—BLACK SASH—ON STATE-ST., FROM Madison to Lake, Lake to Clark, Clark to Washington, Washington to State, State to Madison. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 63 Clark-st.

LOST—ON THE MORNING OF THE 12TH, A large envelope, containing deeds and abstract, directed to J. S. BRILLHART. Please leave at Room 1, No. 134 Randolph-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, A BLACK-AND-TAN SETTER dog. $5 reward will be paid, if returned to 50 Washington-st.

STRAYED—FROM THE CORNER OF HALSTED-st. and 414 Archer-av., a black horse, with harness on him, about 1 p. m., Jan. 11. If returned to owner, a reward will be given. Leave word at 414 Archer-av., or 6 Cottage-place. J. CAMPBELL.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON LAST SATURDAY night, from the barn of the subscriber, at Englewood, Ill., a small bay horse, about 8 years old; has white in the forehead, prominent saddle marks, heavy tail and mane. Any information leading to the recovery of said horse will be suitably rewarded. A. E. CONDIT.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—3-YEAR OLD NORMAN STUD colt; weight, 1,254 lbs; color brown. Also a large tame golden eagle, in a fine cage. W. J. NEELY, Ottawa, Illinois.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LOT, A GOOD horse and covered buggy. H. WHIPPLE, 5 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—EXPRESS WAGON AND harness, almost new, at 41 and 43 Fourteenth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST AND BEST assortment in the city of express, delivery and grocery wagons, at MARTIN'S, 231 and 233 Kinzie-st.

WANTED—GOOD SOUND YOUNG HORSES OR mares, cheap. For farm-work. 153 South Water-st.

WE HAVE A SPLENDID DEMAND FOR horses of all descriptions, Trotters, Roadsters, Draft and Saddle Horses, and horses for Express Wagons. Several buyers for No. 1 Stylish Carriage Teams. If you wish to buy or sell give us a call. No sale, no charge. We also have our regular auction sales Saturday, the 14th, at 11 o'clock, at the Great Western Horse and Carriage Mart, 41, 43, and 45, Randolph-st. FLETCHER & LAZEAR.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES AT Z. L. P. & CO. stables, 1257 State-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE THRESHING and Sawing, 2 to 30 horse power; trip-hammers, Kennedy's portable, turbine wheels; circ-saw mills, &c. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 10-H. P., ONE 20-H. P., ONE 30-H. P., one 45-H. P., one 75-H. P., two 100-H. P. stationary engines. Two second-hand portable engines, engine lathes, iron planers, and wood-working machinery at low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 126 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND MACHINE, with 3-inch drills, suitable for drilling for coal, with one or two horse power. Must be complete and in good working order. Required make preferred. Address, with particulars, N. B. VINEYARD, Marengo, Iowa.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND STATIONARY engine and boiler, five or six horse power. Call at or address W & C, 240 Archer-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO., 186½ SOUTH Clark-st.—Work furnished to pay for sewing machines. All machines warranted for three years.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF THEIR furniture, carpets, and general household goods for cash, apply at 13 East Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CHOIR LEADERS, I wish to join a good choir. Read music at sight. Salary not an object. Please address TENOR, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young man (German), of sober and industrious habits, at some light work. Will work for $1.50 per day, until spring. Address INDUSTRY, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN having 7 years' experience at bar-tending in first and first-class saloons. Will be ready within a week. Can give good city references. Address ONE WEEK, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good habits and some business experience, at any legitimate employment. Will work for board. Can give references. Address E D J, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, who refers to former employers. Address P. O. Box 158, city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has had several years' experience in the wholesale hardware business. Best of reference given, including present employer's. Address Room 12 Sherman House.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN, AS clerk in a wholesale or retail grocery store; speaks English and German. Can give good references. Address E. BRAND, 105 Randolph-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FIRM as travelling salesman. Can give best references and security. Salary $2,000 a year. Apply to T. B. HEARD, 168 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a grocery store, wholesale or retail; understands the business. Address A READER, Tribune office, for two days.

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG Dane, as coachman, and making himself useful around the house. Please address E R, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE A DELIVERY wagon or private carriage. City reference, where have worked for 3 years. Address J & B, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a steady man, who thoroughly understands his business. Good references. Address BURTON, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl, to go out and do washing, ironing, and cleaning for families. Apply at 26 Fourth-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO IS competent to take charge of the machine department in a shoe factory. For particulars address MACHINIST, P. O. Box 584, Champaign, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY of respectability, in a respectable family, as teacher of the French language and music. Best of references given. Address ADA THIBAUDEAU, 236 May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY who understands setting type, or would accept a situation in a store. Address Q C, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS German girls, in private families. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 297 State-st.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do general housework in a private family. Apply, personally or by note, at 186 Michigan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl, to do housework in a small family. Apply 26 Fourth-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTable girls in a private family. Apply at 21 North Carlisle-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO FIRST-class cooks, two nurse girls, and other German and Norwegian; also for a laundress (Irish). Call forenoon at Ladies' Help Agency, 24 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HALF-GROWN girl, to take care of children, or to help with second work. Call at 186 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 NORWEGIAN girl, to cook, wash, and iron, in an American family. Call at 301 East Randolph-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman as housekeeper. Inquire at 280 East Madison-st. Good reference given.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PROMISING CAMPAIGN IN REAL ESTATE is about opening. In view of this fact we desire to rearrange the price list of property now on our books, and earnestly invite our present patrons, and all others wishing to sell desirable property at reasonable prices, to call and consult with us. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR DEsertion, cruelty, fraud, drunkenness, felony, &c., &c. Address P. O. Box 1297.

TO EXCHANGE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT IN New York city, near Central Park—location good, well rented, value $20,000—for a tract of land suitable for large stock farm, healthy location and running water, west of the Mississippi, between latitude 39 and 42. Address, with full description, F H J, care Letter Carrier 26, Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—$6,000 STOCK OF STAPLE dry goods and groceries; locality, first-class Illinois town; great inducement offered; party wishing will take half cash and negotiable paper; balance lands or good property; present store occupied for goods. SEMPER & FINLEY, Room 1, 126 Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR MERCHANDISE, A splendid mansion and grounds at Beloit, Wis. Will pay $1,000 or $2,000 difference. Call and see photograph of building. R. KENNEDY & CO., Room 3, 144 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR WILD LAND AND Chicago property, a woolen factory 75 miles from Chicago, all in running order; machinery nearly new. WHIPPLE & SITZER, Rooms 4 and 5 Lombard Block, No. 187½ Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME CHOICE PROPERTY at Hyde Park and Cleaverville, for house and lot worth from $7,000 to $10,000. L. A. GILBERT, 139 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FINE WATCH, value $250, for new or unsoiled second-hand parlor furniture. Address M E N, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE GOOD CHICAGO business property for a farm or good farm lands, worth $12,000. Party to assume encumbrance on city property which is due in five years, with 7 per cent interest. If you want a bargain, call. F. A. BROWN, Room 5, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A GOOD IMproved farm of 91 acres, 12 miles from Chicago, under a good state of cultivation, for a good house and lot in city. A great bargain if taken soon. WHIPPLE & SITZER, Rooms 4 and 5 Lombard Block, No. 187½ Monroe-st.

WANTED—SIXTY YARDS OF FIRST-RATE second-hand carpet. Address, stating quality and price, CARPET, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE GOOD improved or unimproved Chicago property, unencumbered and unencumbered, that I will exchange for any good merchandise, in large or small lots. Address MERCHANDISE, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—CASH PREMIUM given, and also premium to every subscriber. Inquire at 126 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO SELL A PART OR WHOLE INterest in an iron manufacturing business, well established, and in good running order. Capital required, $20,000 to $60,000. Address IRON, Tribune office.

WANTED—EVERY STENCIL-CUTTER IN THE West to send his address to JOHN C. HIGGINS, No. 1 Clark-st., for new price list of tools and stock.

WANTED—GREAT BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY —An honest working gentleman, with a capital of from $1,000 to $2,000, to take charge of the outside management of a first-class business. Must have good references. If you want to make money, it will pay you to address H. LOUIS, care of FARWELL HALL, stating where a private interview can be had.

WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR A NEW dress coat and vest, best material and work; cost $75; will sell very low. Address S W J, Tribune office.

WALKING MATCH—P. C. CHAMPION, of Chicago, and G. W. Wilder, of New York, will walk a match for $250 a side, on Saturday, January 14, from No. 162 South Halsted-st., to Tremont House, and return.

WANTED—TO BUY ALL KINDS AND DEscriptions of old books, at the Antiquarian Cheap Bookstore, 119 Monroe-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

71 MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board.

92 WEST MADISON-ST.—GOOD BOARD, WITH rooms, $4 to $5 per week. Spring beds. All new furniture. New boarding house.

214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED room and board for one or two gentlemen. Dinner at 6½. References exchanged.

217 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED back parlor suitable for man and wife or single gentlemen, or chambers, with board on reasonable terms.

278 WABASH-AV., CORNER OF VAN BUREN-st.—A very pleasant room, with large closet, on second floor, unfurnished, with first-class board, to gentleman and wife. Private family. References exchanged.

282 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT room with board, for gentleman and wife; also one single room.

296 AND 298 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board for families. Single ladies or gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

296 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT SUITE OF front rooms; also, a large room, with closet, suitable for two gentlemen. Table first-class and terms reasonable.

303 WEST LAKE-ST.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, furnished, with first-class board for two. Also room for single gentleman. References required.

374 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE LARGE AND ONE small room, suitable for gentlemen. Every convenience, and strictly first-class board. References exchanged.

489 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE AND HANDsomely furnished room, with all the conveniences suitable for a gentleman and wife, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM, BY GENTLEMAN and wife, in a central location. Congenial home among refined people particularly sought for. Address MERCHANT, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR MAN, WIFE, AND SON, WITH suite of rooms in private family or private boarding house. Address S, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, for the use of the Board of Education, rooms as follows: One room for meeting of the board to contain 1,200 square feet; one room for reception room, and one room for office of the clerk, each to contain 300 square feet; one room, for office of the Superintendent, to contain 200 square feet; two rooms, for store and supply rooms, each to contain 400 square feet. The above rooms to be on the second floor, connected with each other and well lighted, and to be furnished with all the conveniences of water, water closets, &c., and to be located somewhere between Wells and State-sts., and between Madison and Lake-sts. Parties having such rooms to rent will please address office of Board of Education, No. 78 LaSalle-st., giving terms, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. ALSO, SECOND girl, in a private family. None need apply without giving references. No. 397 Ontario-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM for a young lady. Address, stating terms and location, X Y Z, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF ABOUT ten rooms, from February 1, pleasantly located, rent about $400. Useless to answer without giving full particulars. H. T. PLATT, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR PURCHASE—A small house in a desirable neighborhood, having all the modern improvements; must be in good order and not far too from the Court House. Address, giving description and terms, RESIDENCE, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE LIFE OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, by John Esten Cooke (author of "Life of Stonewall Jackson," "Surry of Eagle's Nest," "Wearing of the Gray," &c.), in press of D. Appleton & Co. Now ready. Sold only by subscription. MORRIS WARREN, 13 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE TO sell Landon's fifteen fastest selling articles in the world. E. B. LANDON, Agent, 204 and 206 Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—THE ENERGETIC MAN OR woman who first sends for papers will get samples free, and full particulars, of two of the best selling articles in the West, paying $10 to $15 a day on small capital. SMAX & CO., 97 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—A MAN TO TRAVEL WITH a light article, which will pay $100 a week on $5 capital. Also a man in every town having a little spare time, to handle a good thing that will pay $25 a week on $10 to $20 capital. Samples, &c., sent for 10 cents. E. W. CHAPPELL, 97 Halsted-st., Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD ESTABlished retail grocery business. Amount required, $3,000. Best of references given and received. Apply to J. B. TAYLOR, 134 Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000 TO $5,000, IN a legitimate manufacturing business, long established and doing a good trade. Will bear a thorough investigation. Address IRON WORKER, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000, IN A NEW business that will pay $6,000 the first six months. If you have the cash, and mean business, address, stating where an interview may be had, W. R., Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $3,000 CAPITAL, will hear of a good investment by calling at Room [illegible], McCormick Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500, TO TAKE the interest of retiring partner, in an old established brass manufacturing business. Will pay $150 per month. Call at the factory, No. 1 South Canal-st., Room 6.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO, WITH stool and cover; one melodeon, nearly new, for $60, at 143 Clark-st. W. CASPER.

FOR SALE—ONE PRINCE & CO. ORGAN, [illegible]. Cheap, for cash. JOHN W. [illegible], 150 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—LADY BOWED TO GENTLEMAN in buggy, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., going down State to Madison, and through Madison to Wabash. If agreeable, address R. S. C., Tribune office.

PERSONAL—ANDREW VALENTINE [illegible], 208 South LaSalle-st.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Passage of the Supplemental Funding Bill in the House.

The Alabama Claims.

Bill Brought Forward Authorizing Their Payment by the Government.

Porter's Nomination as Admiral Confirmed by the Senate.

Another Attempt in the House to Abolish the Bureau of Education.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDING BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Senate bill giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue $500,000,000 additional 5 per cent funding bonds, passed the House, to-day, with an amendment tacked on by the Ways and Means providing that nothing in the act should be considered as authority to increase the whole amount of bonds.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

After the morning hour, Mr. Dawes asked the House to go into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill. He intends to pursue this course every day after the morning hour, until the Appropriation bills have all been acted on and sent to the Senate. There was a long debate, to-day, over the appropriations for the Bureau of Education. Tennessee members wanted an increase both for the collection of information and for paying additional clerks. Mr. Dawes was willing to vote for a reasonable amount for gathering and publishing statistics and reports, but was unwilling that the expenses of the bureau should be swelled by making it an asylum for supernumerary clerks. The whole question of the utility of the bureau was brought under discussion, the Democrats in a body speaking and voting against it, and, on motion of Mr. Cox, of New York, voting to strike out the whole section making appropriation for it. Mr. Cox threatened that the Democrats when they came into power would make haste to put an end to it. Farnsworth was the only prominent member on the Republican side who joined in the assault. The object and work of the bureau were stoutly defended and advocated by Messrs. Dawes, Hare, Butler, Garfield, and others. A few thousand dollars were added to the appropriations from the committee, in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Dawes. The scope and character of this debate showed something of the nature and strength of the opposition which the House bill for the system of national education will probably encounter when it comes before the House.

THE BRIDGE QUESTION.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day heard Captain Bigler, of Pittsburgh, in behalf of the coal men, in connection with the bridges over the Ohio River. The committee, upon the further request of the rail road interests, agreed to extend the time for the hearing another week, ordering, however, that the railroads must be prepared to close their case one week from Tuesday. The Cincinnati delegation will leave for home at the close of this week. They have appointed Richard Smith and Mr. Harrison to remain until the matter is finally decided.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION

is now, it is believed, made up. Hon. B. F. Wade is President of the Commission, and the other members are President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, and Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston. General Franz Sigel declined the appointment of Secretary to the Commission on the ground that he did not think himself sufficiently acquainted with the Spanish language [illegible]

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

[illegible]

CONSOLIDATION OF REVENUE DISTRICTS.

[illegible]

To the Associated Press.

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The House Judiciary Committee, this morning, [illegible]

LAND OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

[illegible]

[illegible]